

THE GREENCASTLE TIMES.

3. NO. 38.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1884.

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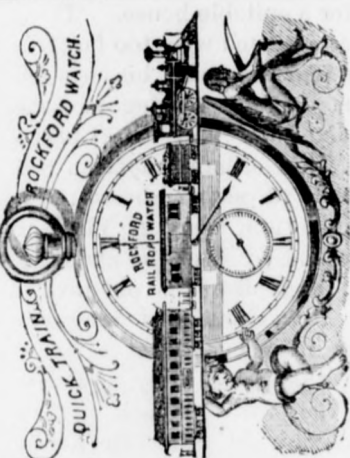
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PENCILING.

Our summer tourists are returning. Frost has greatly injured the crops in North New England.

The long continued dry weather has injured the growing corn.

The city schools will open next Monday week, September 8th.

Real estate men say the demand for houses here now is remarkable.

Maine will set the pattern by a monstrous majority on next Monday week.

Our preachers have departed and our streets present less of a ministerial air.

Matson denies having said it, but he has the evidence of too many good men to meet.

John C. Shoemaker has a monopoly on the "defensive" part of Mr. Blaine's campaign.

The Indianapolis Sentinel is alone in its campaign against the honor of Mr. Blaine's family.

All voters are invited to turn out and hear Silas A. Hays at Leutke's hall next Tuesday evening.

"Straws" no longer count. The wind is so strong that whole hay stacks mark the drift toward Blaine.

There was a big crowd in town Saturday, and our merchants had a little better trade than usual of late.

A Frenchman claims to have solved the problem of aerial navigation with a cigar shaped self propelling balloon.

Cholera is by no means stamped out as yet, and is still raging in parts of Europe. Keep in readiness for its coming.

It is thought that Hendricks swallowed an elaborate and well written letter upon reading the diminutive epistle from the Governor.

A large number of stock men from different parts of the country are in the city to-day attending S. F. Lockridge's Short Horn sale.

Democratic papers are filled with calumny and insult for the Irish. A local manager says "let 'em go, we don't need the d—d Irish anyhow." They are going.

Tuesday evening next Silas A. Hays will speak at Leutke's hall, South Greencastle. Let everybody hear him. There will also be other good speakers present.

The official board of Locust street M. E. Church unanimously passed a vote of thanks to their friends for their generous assistance in entertaining Conference visitors.

Those "six Irishmen" who "have been captured by the wiles of the enemy" are giving our Democratic papers a deal of apprehension. If so few and so unimportant why make so much fuss about them?

The DePauw College authorities have bought an additional piece of ground just east of that now owned by them on Anderson street, back of Locust Street Church. The new addition is 68 by 160 feet. The price paid was \$800.

University catalogues are being received and sent out at the rate of fifteen hundred per week. Applications for them have been received from Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, California, Colorado, indeed, from almost every State in the Union. Among the numberless letters asking for information and catalogues of the University President Martin has received a great many from young men desiring to work their way through college.

The session of the Common Council on Monday evening was of little importance, hardly anything being transacted of general public interest. A. T. Kelly, Treasurer of the Board of School Trustees, made his annual report, and the same was adopted. Hanemann's Opera House—A. R. Brattin lessee—was licensed for one year for the sum of \$25. Specifications ordered for the improvement of Columbia street from Jackson to the city limits.

A DEMOCRAT ON CLEVELAND.

Hon. John Gibbon Tells about the Ex-Sheriff, and Why Democrats Should Not Support Him.

Other Short Speeches—A Rousing Meeting.

The Greencastle Blaine and Logan Protection Club was addressed on last Saturday evening by Hon. John Gibbon, of Chicago. Mr. Gibbon has been a conscientious, hard working Democrat but realizing the incapability of his party, and smarting, like thousands of others under the insult offered them by the nomination of the New York sheriff, he has come out of the camp of decay and is working for the success of the Republican ticket. Every seat in the hall was taken, the Irish and laboring men of the community being out in force. Mr. Dennis Downs, president of the club, presided over the meeting which was marked by the same exuberance of spirit and good feeling as has been its predecessors. The speaker was interrupted by frequent outbursts of applause.

Mr. Gibbon was introduced and spoke in substance as follows:

"It is said that the Democratic party is the party of the people. Let us see. The stirring and exciting times preceding the war gave birth to the Republican party. I will not go back to recount them. There was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; Buchanan's administration, the most corrupt in the history of any party that ever existed; nor will I detain you by recounting the record of the veto of the Homestead Law—giving 160 acres of land to settlers; the doctrines of Virginia and Kentucky which spread like contagious sores on the body politic, contaminating the entire country. When the Republican party came into power half the country was in arms; the Southern States were arrayed against the Union; it found 4,000,000 men in bonds under the accursed institution wherein wives were torn from their husbands, mothers were sold from their children; wherein were found the horrors of the auction block and the task-master. It found Know-Nothingism and the Democratic doctrine of states rights marching hand in hand. The young party entered at once upon its grand policy. It proceeded to overthrow the infamous doctrines of Kentucky and Virginia resolutions and of nullification, and restore the country to a better condition of things. When the Southern States withdrew the trouble culminated in war, and the hated institution of slavery perished as a result. It was done not so much to overthrow the system as to establish the fact that Rhode Island was as big a factor in the Union as the larger states. But it was not satisfied with emancipating the slaves, but compelled the wayward states to become a part of the Union, and insisted upon and put through the amendments and measures of reconstruction. Of what avail was it to sacrifice thousands of human lives and millions of money if not to point to the results as accomplished facts? Notwithstanding all, the party can point to the best record under the sun, and all will acknowledge the same. But why stop to inquire into the old parties? Suffice it to say this party was the cause resulting in the overthrow of the rebellion and slavery and contributed to destroy Know-Nothingism. The twin relics of Democracy and Know-Nothingism sleep side by side in the cold embrace of death. May their rest be undisturbed. When the patriotic men rushed to the front with sabers and muskets to uphold the country's flag, no man stopped to ask other's nationality. Let it be told in history and around the fire side, that all worked in unity in ministering to the dying on the field and the sick in southern hospitals. These influences are still about us and are visible in our progress.

As slavery is no more Know-Nothingism can no longer exist in the Nation where the highest aim is to build up prosperity and peace. The great living question is—which party is the more Democratic? I claim to be a member of the Democratic party, but I cannot support that party because its leaders have gone back on the principles of its incipency. It is

no longer the party of the greatest vitality because it is no longer the party of Jefferson and Jackson, no longer the party of advance. In 1872 the party leaders went off after sore heads, and the high priests pronounced it dead. In 1876 it was resuscitated under Tilden and reform, but lost an earned victory by the blundering of the leaders and the electoral commission. Again under a "tariff for revenue only" it lost, showing that the masses had lost confidence in the leaders. Now for the first time the Republican party has nominated the man who was the choice of the masses of the Republicans in the private walks of life. It is well known that every official, every post-master, was in favor of Arthur—they had to be. With nothing to further his interests but the popular support Blaine carried off the honors of the convention. It is a compliment to shining genius of which every young American, whether an aspirant for political honors or not, should feel proud.

Many names of eminent men were proposed to the Democratic convention, among others being that of the grand old man, and idol, Allen G. Thurman. But no, he was set aside and the comparatively unknown sheriff of Erie was named as the standard bearer of the great party. Who is this man Grover Cleveland? This mushroom statesman foisted upon the party by the blundering leaders? I will give it up. It is said he was Mayor of Buffalo. Any good man would make a good Mayor of Buffalo. Did he ever serve a term in the legislative body of the nation, or of his state? No! Did he take any part in the great issues of the trying days of war? No! Why? He has not the ability to make a respectable ward politician. What did he do to merit the distinction of a presidential nomination? Simply—it was thought he was an "available" man. He was elected governor of New York by a majority of 200,000, but at a time when Jeff Davis would have been elected had he been running on the Democratic ticket—Simply because of the uprising of the people to overthrow bossism—to teach the leaders that they must not abandon principle. He received this phenomenal majority at a time when any respectable dray-man would have received the same. But like all small men he took the compliment to himself. He ignored the party and became the tool of a few men—Independent Republicans as they are pleased to style themselves—such men as Beecher and Geo. Wm. Curtis. He used his veto power, as Governor of New York, to defeat in the interests of monopolists many measures for the benefit of the working classes. He vetoed the 5 cent fare bill upon the grounds that it was unconstitutional. The bill had passed both branches of the legislature, a body composed of some of the best legal talent in the state, was a bill good enough to go before the tribunals of the state and let them decide upon its merits—and it was certainly effrontery for the ex-sheriff of Erie county to decide upon its constitutionality. But when the veto of that bill was demanded by the monopolists, he looked up the laws and made an excuse for interposing his veto."

The speaker further reviewed Cleveland's veto record and said "this is the kind of a man the Democratic leaders expect the masses to support. They will not do it. They know the gallant men Blaine and Logan. They know that when the hour came to go to the front these men did not scour Buffalo to find a substitute. They know Blaine's election will insure a stable currency; that then capital will seek investment. They know that when one who has worked himself up from a poor boy to that proud position is president, as he most certainly will be, the name of an American citizen will be a safe passport to any foreign country; that none would linger in cells of British or German prisons."

Mr. Gibbons spoke of the McSweeney case, and said "he had known him since a boy. That he was an Irish subject; was raised there and was in that country four years seeking a government position, be-

fore he was interfered with. But when our late great calamity was ended, and Garfield had been laid away, Blaine gave Lowell to understand him and McSweeney was released.

The nomination of Cleveland was not only a slap in the face of the workingmen but an insult to the masses as well. But it is not the first time the Democratic party has slapped them in the face, and they will be given to understand they have tried that once too often. What a figure this man would cut in the chair of Washington and Lincoln? Does he know anything of State polity? The country waited long to hear from this man through his letter of acceptance, and at the end their suspense was awarded, by the weakest letter ever written by a man who had presidential aspirations. It tells us of sumptuary laws, but Germans cannot be captured by such chaff. They know as much as Cleveland, who lacks only brains to be a demagogue. Every body knows that each state may pass laws favoring prohibition or free whisky as they may choose, but the President has no more to do with it than the Emperor of all the Russias. All expected a ringing, open declaration of principles. He is silent on the tariff and all other subjects on which he should have spoken. May be he wants to gain the appellation of "the silent man." It is said that the mantle of Tilden has fallen upon this man, but closest scrutiny fails to discover the dwarf in its folds. But the Democratic party may yet retrieve its losses by withdrawing this nonentity from the ticket and substituting Tilden. Tilden in the clay of his tomb would command more support than will the foster-father of widow Halpin's son."

(At this juncture some drunken Democrat in the audience interrupted the speaker and contested his right to the floor, vowing he would vote for Cleveland and Tom Hendricks if he wanted to. There was a cry of "put him out.") The speaker said: "No, leave him in. This is a country in which every man has a right to think and vote as he pleases; this is not the solid South."

Gentlemen this canvass is no trifling matter; the coming election will decide party supremacy for the next twenty years. You will not be surprised when I tell you that although I was born in Ireland, I am intensely American, I love the American institutions for they are the interests of my country."

Three cheers were proposed for the speaker and were given by the audience with a hearty good will. Chair man Birch then announced that Dr. Cross, our candidate for Representative was in the house, and that he be heard from. In response to the loud calls, Dr. Cross came to the front. He said the audience would hardly expect him to make a speech after the excellent address to which they had just listened. He would say, however, that he was a candidate for the Legislature and would be thankful to those who saw fit to give him their support.

Gov. Hanna was next called for and responded in a brief speech. He said he didn't come to speak but to hear and had been much edified. It was the first Republican meeting of Irish-Americans he had had the pleasure of attending in Greencastle. He was frequently asked while away from home, what we were doing here, and always told them that in the 3rd ward alone our ticket would receive 50 more votes than were given Garfield. He said that the only honest sentiment in the Democratic platform was that they wanted a change—wanted the fifty thousand offices. They are not honest in wanting a change for the beneficent results. In Putnam county none of them are willing for a change. The Republican party has for twenty-five years been standing knocking for admission. Mr. Matson does not want a change. But a word about our candidate for Congress—Major Grubbs. He is as true a man and as good a citizen as there is in the district. He was a noble soldier. When the colored men were to be armed, and it was known there was no parole for a captured officer of colored troops, Major Grubbs was the

first chosen to command, and he did not shrink from his duty. In 1876 he was elected Representative from Marion and Morgan counties, and came near defeating Overmyer for Speaker. He served on the most important committees. He was in the Senate and was appointed to the highest positions awarded a Republican under Gov. Gray. He is the true friend of the soldier, and we believe he will be the next Congressman from this district. If he is and says he will not again be a candidate he will keep his pledge."

Mr. Mat Rea, who was in the audience, was next called out. Mr. Rea is known as one of the staunch Irish Republicans of the county and was on the ticket in a former contest. He said, as an Irish Republican none would stand by the party in a more determined manner than he. He believed that in the present contest the best champions of American interests were Blaine and Logan. His countrymen in the Democratic party went to Chicago asking the convention to do them justice. Any of the ten men proposed would do except one. But the party said no; you Irish have nothing to say about it; we will name the man you hate. It was a mistake and my countrymen will not stand by and submit. Labor is the only article the Irishmen bring into this country, and Cleveland has said by his vetoes their labor counts for nothing. If they can elect him over our protest let them do it—but they know they cannot. On the 4th of November next Cleveland will be the worst defeated man who ever ran for office in America.

"Judge" Martin was then called for. Mr. Martin is one of the most enthusiastic and earnest of our young Irish citizens who has recently eschewed Democracy. He said he had no speech to make but would say that he would do all in his power for the success of Blaine and the entire Republican ticket. He did it as a matter of principle. The question in this campaign was whether or not America should be kept for Americans; whether we should legislate for our homes or for foreign lands. He believed in America and thought she was big enough to take care of herself. Democracy is dishonest in its professions. Four years ago he voted with them contrary to the dictates of his heart and the convictions of his conscience. Their tariff record is bad. The Republicans in Congress voted against the Morrison bill—all the Democrats voted for it except 40, and they were read out of the party. The Democratic party makes pretensions of favoring protection, but says one thing at Chicago and does another in Congress.

Mr. Frank McGrath was called. Mr. McGrath is also one of our most wide-awake and zealous Irish Republicans. He said he would not make a speech but would take the opportunity to ask all to join the Blaine and Logan Protection Club. If Blaine is elected we are all certain that our homes and industries will be protected. After the Revolutionary war Washington had occasion to congratulate Irish soldiers upon their bravery. Again in the war of 1882, the Irishmen did valiant service against the British. In 1861 when the nation was in peril the Irish brigade leaped into the breach and helped to save the Union. And to-day when the industries of America are about to go down under British free trade, Irishmen are springing to the banners of Blaine and will save them again. No men make better and more loyal citizens than the men from the Emerald Isle."

Mr. J. F. Darnall proposed three cheers for our Irish speakers and three roof raisers were given.

"Judge" Martin wanted to ask of future Democratic speakers here to show wherein the Republican party has not been the Irishman's friend. He said there were some Irishmen in this country who believed the Republican party was the Know-nothing party, and he wanted the Democratic orators to read the platforms of '56, '64 and other years and prove it if they could. He would then be prepared—almost—to vote for Cleveland. The meeting then adjourned, but the crowd did not disperse until after many new names had been added to the club. It was another glorious meeting and added new consternation to the Democratic heart of Putnam.

THE TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. A. SMITH.

Stevenson's Block, 2d Floor.

THURSDAY, : : AUG. 28, 1884

BLAINE AND LOGAN

Portraits Free of cost!

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This is our last and best offer, and is so low that there is not a Republican in the county who can afford to let it pass. If you are already taking the paper, send it to some friend or neighbor who is not.

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Greencastle Ind.

THE CORNER STONE

LAID WITH GREAT ECLAT!

Governor Porter, W. C. DePauw, Bishops
Bowman and Foster Present.

A large audience gathered at Me Harry Hall Saturday afternoon to hear the addresses of the occasion of the corner stone laying of the first of the new University buildings—the ladies' boarding hall. President Martin presided. The first speaker was Dr. Ridpath, who read an address setting forth in full the work of the University since its foundation; its progress; its success. He spoke also of the future rich with promise; of the greater field of usefulness opening before the University.

The next speaker was Bishop Foster. He said he belonged to the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, down East, and hence would not afflict the audience with a long speech. Men, said the Bishop, have heretofore developed the animal man; they have cut down the forests, and tilled the ground and subdued the animal of their natures. But this is not the chief end of man nor the aim of life; this is not all that will be required of him nor all for which he has capabilities. By no means. Man is an angel in disguise. This noble nature needs to be cultivated and drawn out, and polished. In order to obtain this high intellectual development, colleges of learning are absolutely necessary.

The men that this age needs are men of brain, of thought, of high intellectual attainment—of broad culture. Let this higher nature then be cultivated; let us develop the angel in us.

The Bishop was true to his word in speaking but a short time, and retired with the audience wishing he had spoken longer.

Governor Porter then addressed the audience. He spoke of the great advance made of late years in the legal rights of women. Step by step they have advanced; new fields of work have been opening; profession after profession has admitted her into its ranks.

Go-education is a good thing, but it must be accompanied with a high and lofty courtesy of the sexes to ward each other.

One of the greatest features in this advance movement was the civil war. It taught women the art of organization—that they could work together. There the work began which will never stop till women shall gain the ballot.

Charles James Fox was the best debater in Parliament at 23, at Prime Minister at 25. The young Pitt developed at as early an age. How did this come? They had mothers who were educated—who were perfectly conversant with politics. So we are to educate the girls of the land that the next generation of men may be cultured, well trained—fully prepared to discharge the duties of American citizenship. And this is what DePauw University expects to do. It is not now at its meridian. No. It is just sweeping above the rim of the horizon. Instead of five hundred it will some day have five thousand. The full noontide of its glory is yet to come.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Bishop Bowman, the "beloved."

He first spoke of the dissatisfaction expressed by some of our citizens on account of the delay in putting up the buildings. But such a work as this cannot be completed in six or eight months. It takes time for the maturing and perfecting of plans. A great institution can not be built in a day. The work now going on is not all that is to be done by any means. Much more is to follow. The occasion calls up the first efforts made to admit ladies to the institution. Your speaker, as President of the college, presented the matter to the Board of Trustees 23 years ago. The movement received but one vote in the whole Board! Again he presented it to the Board; this time it received a respectable minority vote. Seventeen years ago he presented it for the third time and it was carried, making Asbury the first institution of its grade in the country to open its doors to the ladies. Since then nearly all the leading universities of the country have opened either their front or back doors to young women. And the day is not far distant when all the institutions of the world will follow their example. Besides his success in securing the admission of the ladies there was another thing—the Bishop said—in which he who had

so little to be proud of took great pride, and that was in being the humble instrument of rescuing Bro. DePauw from the Board of Trustees of the State University and of placing him on the Asbury Board.

Education, the Bishop continued, not only benefits man intellectually morally and spiritually, but also physically. Our government gathered statistics from factories, mines and mills, concerning the health and physical condition of the educated and the illiterate workmen, and found a difference varying from 20 to 30 per cent in favor of the educated workmen. By this we find that in material things—in business—education is a great advantage. Our duties as citizens—our political and national interests require it. And best of all, by it, our spiritual nature is cultivated—our angel side. Denominational schools more especially cultivate this. There are more conversions in them than in the Sunday school, and there are more conversions in the Sunday school than in the congregation. Hence there are more conversions in the denominational schools than in any place in the world.

Methodism has always been a warm advocate of education. In 1739 John Wesley organized a seminary and on Christmas day 1884—the day they formally organized the Methodist church, they also organized Cokesburg college. May this spirit ever remain with us.

At the close of Bishop Bowman's delightful talk, the audience repaired to the East Campus, across the way, where the boarding hall was being built, and where the corner stone was to be laid. When the preliminary arrangements had been made, President Martin stepped forward and raising aloft a sealed tin box, some 14x10x8, said: This box contains one Bible, one Methodist hymn book, one church discipline, DePauw University Year Book, Asbury catalogue of past three years, one Methodist almanac, one Tribune almanac, one Spofford's almanac, copies of Educational Monthly and Weekly, silver coins contributed by Jerome Allen, Historical addresses of Drs Aaron Wood and F. C. Holliday history of State, county and city officers, copies of the minutes of the four conferences of the State, copies of the Christian Advocate, a copy of the DePauw Mirror, the Evening DePauw and the issues of the Daily Morning Herald (the best of the wine being reserved till the last of the feast.) Mr. DePauw then placed the box in position, and the corner stone, with a hole cut from beneath to fit the box was lowered over it, encasing it in a monument of stone. Mr. DePauw then dedicated the building in the name of the Father, Love and Holy Ghost. The doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced by Dr. J. J. Hight.

APPOINTMENTS

Of the Indiana Conference.

Indianapolis District—
W. R. HALSTEAD, Presiding Elder.
Belleville—J. V. R. Miller
Bowling Green—To be supplied by Alfred Sharman.
Brooklyn—J. F. Woodruff
Center Point—J. V. Moore
Clay City—W. D. Woods
Cory—C. D. Wilson
Greencastle; Locust Street—W. M. Zaring.
Indianapolis: Ames—C. E. Asbury
Blackford Street—To be supplied.

California Street—J. A. Ward
Meridian Street—John Alabaster
Martinsville—Aaron Turner
Monrovia—J. T. Allen
Mooreville—W. B. Collins
Morgantown—F. A. Eder
Putnamville—N. V. Moore
Quincy—T. W. Jones
South Greencastle—To be supplied by E. R. Vest
Waverly—L. M. Rhoades
West Newton—John Kiger
J. J. Hight, Assistant Editor Western Christian Advocate; member of Meridian-Street Quarterly Conference.
Alex. Martin, President and Edwin Post, Professor, DePauw University; members of Locust-Street Quarterly Conference.

Bloomington District—
W. McK. HESTER, P. E.
Bedford—Wm. Telfer
Bloomfield—J. W. Culmer
Bloomington—J. E. Brant
Bloomington Circuit—To be supplied.
Dover Hill—To be supplied by M. W. Stetson
Ellettsville—B. Carter
Freedom—To be supplied by G. W. Asbury

Gosport—J. D. Crane
Harrodsburg—E. P. F. Wells
Heltonville—J. L. Sims
Linton and Newberry—W. V. Russell
Mitchell and Orleans—R. A. Kemp
Patrickburg—H. J. Barr
Pleasantville—Dayton Harvey
Spencer—John Spears
Springville—W. D. Morga
Tunnelton—F. A. Hutcherson
Worthington—S. O. Dorsey.
H. B. Hibben, Chaplain of U. S. Navy; member of Bloomington Quarterly Conference.

Vincennes District—
M. M. C. HOBBS, P. E.
Alfordsville—To be supplied by C. H. Sherburne
Bruceville—H. N. King
Carlisle—J. M. Watson
Farmersburg—To be supplied
Graysville—Edward Hawes
Hymera—W. McK. Johnson
Loggootee—J. F. McGregor
New Lebanon—J. L. Cooper
Odon—G. F. Culmer
Prairieton—W. T. Davis
Shoals—J. M. Baxter
Sullivan—M. S. Heavenridge
Vincennes—W. H. Grim
Washington—T. C. Danks
Washington Circuit—Elias Gas kins
Wheatland—Miles Woods.

Evansville District—
J. S. WOODS, P. E.
Blue Grass—John Tansy
Evansville: Ingle Street—John Walls
Kingsley—J. W. Payne
Penn. Street and Ridge—G. E. Platt
Trinity—J. L. Pitner
Fort Branch—Joseph Rawlins
Mt. Vernon—J. W. Asbury
Mt. Vernon Circuit—J. T. Woods
Newburg—S. W. McNaughten
New Harmony—J. B. Hamilton
Oakland City—John Telfer
Owensville—H. C. Clippinger
Patoka—John Bruner
Princeton—T. H. Willis
Stewartsville—W. H. Jack.

Rockport District—
H. J. TALBOTT, P. E.
Boonville—W. W. Puett
Cannelton—A. A. Godby
Center—W. F. F. Smith
Gentryville—W. W. Rundell
Grandview—Albert Hurlstone
Huntingburg—S. F. Anderson
Leavenworth—Josiah Godby
Lynnville—B. T. Vancleave
Newtonville—George Reid
Ottwell—G. D. Wolfe
Petersburg—D. T. Davis
Rockport—L. N. Thompson
Rockport Circuit—F. A. Lester
Rome and Oil Creek—To be supplied by J. D. Kiper
Salvin—Jas. Clulow
Union—J. M. Hillyard
Wickliffe—To be supplied by J. T. Bean
Winslow—To be supplied by T. W. Winkler
Yankeeetown—C. E. Hargrave

New Albany District—
J. H. KETCHAM, P. E.
Campbellsburg—J. T. Edwards
Corydon—C. W. Woods
Elizabeth—G. Heavenridge
Fredericksburg—W. P. Barnhill
French Lick—M. S. Woods
Greenville—W. H. Davidson
Hardinsburg—G. C. Cooper
Lanesville—S. L. Culmer
Marango—To be supplied by Wm. McKel
Mauckport—W. A. Fox
New Albany: Centenary—John Poucher

John Street—R. G. Easley
Kingsley—To be supplied
Main Street—G. W. Fansler
Wesley Chapel—A. R. Julian
McKendree & Embury—S. W. Froyer
New Philadelphia—To be supplied by Montgomery
New Providence—M. C. McKown
Orangeville—A. N. Elrod
Paoli—N. E. Boring
Salem—T. D. Welker

F. A. Friedley, President DePauw College for Young Women; member of Centenary Quarterly Conference.
L. F. Cain, Moral Instructor State Prison South; member of Centenary Quarterly Conference.
J. A. Seaman, Missionary, to N. W. Nebraska Mission
Transferred.
G. W. Stafford, to South Kansas Conference
J. F. St. Clair, to Des Moines Conference
Marion Rose, to Illinois Conference.
Died.
Levi Johnson, N. J. Bell, Wm. Meginnis, W. W. Webb, Hayden Hays, G. W. Walker.
Superannuated.
W. V. Daniel, New Albany

W. C. Smith, Peru
Charles Cross, Herman, Neb
R. B. Spencer, Selvin
John Talbott, Orleans
H. S. Dane, Mooresville
W. F. Mason, Pacific Coast
E. W. Cadwell, Canton
Asa Beck, Greencastle
A. W. Shively, Sweet Water, Neb
J. S. Collins, Leavenworth
L. D. Jay, Troy
Lawrence Jones, Huntingburg
J. S. Wall, Indianapolis
D. M. Smith, Shoals
O. A. Barnett, Rockport
J. F. Fish, Monrovia
Lealtes Forbes, Mineral City
J. M. Harbin, Merom
David Swartz, Bone Gap, Ills.
B. F. Julian, Selvin
H. O. Chapman, Tunnelton
J. H. Julian, Sullivan
O. H. Tansy, Freedom
John Laverty, Long Pine, Neb.

Superannuated.

Francis Walker, New Albany
Calvin Lee, Terre Haute
J. F. Palmer, South Kansas
L. S. Knotts, Lisbon, Dak
B. F. Rawlins, Shoals
J. W. Hout, Merom

SUICIDE AT CLOVERDALE.

A Strange Tramp Hangs Himself.

Early yesterday morning Mrs. Richard Aikens and her little son were walking along the New Albany Railroad about one and a half mile Southeast of Cloverdale, when they saw the body of a man hanging to a tree in the woods, near the track, or the farm of a man by the name of McGinness. They immediately started for help. As soon as possible the body was cut down. It hung from the limb of a tree, the feet being about a foot and a half from the ground. The body was still warm when cut down, showing that death had occurred but a short time before. It was that of a man apparently about thirty-five years of age and a German. No one present recognized the man, and there was nothing on his person by which to identify him. He had no money—his apparent worldly possessions consisted of a lone pen-knife.

He had made careful preparations for his demise, and with a remarkable display of care had put on a nice clean shirt in which "to shuffle off this mortal coil," the old, time and dust honored garment which he had discarded being found near by. For a noose he had used his suspenders.

Every effort was made to discover the name of the man, but without success. Later in the day, however, a woman who came up to view the body recognized it as that of a tramp who had begged a meal of her the day before. He had told her that he was from Terre Haute, where he had, he said, been a brick-layer for the past eighteen years. She had not, however, heard his name.

A telegram was sent to this city, notifying Coroner Pulse, and he promptly left for the scene of the hanging. When he arrived he found the body under the tree to which it had been hanging. He made every possible endeavor to discover its identity, but with no further success than is related in the facts given above. In the evening he had the body taken to Cloverdale and interred at that place. Before burial he had the corpse photographed and upon returning to this city last night he forwarded some of the photographs to the authorities at Terre Haute, and by to-night the identity of the man will doubtless be known, if his statement that he had lived at Terre Haute was true. In the meantime any one who thinks he knows anything of the man should call on Coroner Pulse, who has a photograph of the body.

The body was still hanging to the tree when the early north accommodation passed the place this morning. The consternation of the passengers when they saw the body of a man hanging to a tree may be imagined. They doubtless thought they were transplanted to Texas.

It was rumored for a time that it might have been the work of a Vigilance Committee—but such committees are not generally so hard up for a rope that they have to use the suspenders of the individual they hang.

Coroner Pulse was given some pretty hard work, but he got through with it.

THAT SPOON STORY.

HOW IT MOST PROBABLY ORIGINATED.

LETTER TO A GENTLEMAN IN
THIS CITYFrom an Old Lady Who Lived in New
Orleans at the Time of the War.Telling Some of the Interesting Facts About
Butler's Actions While in Possession
of That City.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written to Dr. H. H. Morrison, of this city, from Mrs. W. P. Farmer, an old lady now eighty years of age, who lived in New Orleans at the time of the war. Besides containing some new information about that "Spoon" story, it relates other interesting facts, and will well repay a perusal:

CUREALL, HOWELL CO., Mo.,

Aug. 1st, 1884.

Now about that "spoon" story. I will tell you what I believe it originated from, although I have no positive proof, yet my theory is the only rational one that I have seen advanced. In the fall of '62, Gen. Butler was expecting his wife to join him in New Orleans, (she was then in Cincinnati) and he began to look around for a suitable house. Those already confiscated were too far from his headquarters, and his eye fell upon an elegant residence on the corner of Julia and St. Charles Streets. This elegant mansion was owned by a physician who was with the Confederate army in Virginia, and occupied by his wife and three children, and also his old invalid mother. It was sufficient excuse to confiscate the house, that its owner was with the rebel army, so Butler notified the wife to pack up their wardrobe and get out of the house, but not to take anything except their clothing—he wanted the house furnished, of course. The lady—I have forgotten her name—pleaded in vain not to be turned out of doors in their helpless condition. As soon, or before she left, he sent a corporal with his men to guard the premises until his family arrived. This corporal was one Wm. Roundy, of Company D., Ninety-Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers. Company D. always acted as Butler's private guard; the members being mostly from Lynn, with whom he was personally acquainted, Wm. Roundy, not having the fear of Uncle Ben greatly before his eyes, fell into the too prevailing fashion of many of the officers, and confiscated a set of silver spoons. He was detected by those who didn't get the spoons and reported. A court martial followed and Roundy was sentenced to one year at Fortgas, but Butler interposed his pardon. Mr. Roundy's father was a wealthy merchant of Lynn, and a particular friend of Mr. Butler. I did not learn what became of the spoons, but it is evident they were not returned to their owner. I believe, and so did a great many others of both sides, that the turning of that family out of doors was inexcusable. It was never claimed that the Dr. was a secessionist, but went to the front with his friends and neighbors, well knowing that there was where his services were most needed. And what would have been the condition of sick or wounded Union prisoners had there been no good physicians in the Confederate army?

This act of Gen. Butler's, I think, was the most, if not the only inexcusable performance of his while holding New Orleans. I presume that in his wrath for the treatment of his family the Dr. made the lost spoons the occasion of making Butler appear as contemptible as possible, and what was spoken as a scathing jest was reiterated as a monstrous fact. I do not remember that the spoon story was sprung until about the close of the war. I was well acquainted with Mr. Roundy while in New Orleans, and it was some of the boys belonging to Company B, of the Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts, that told me about his taking the spoons. Company B was mostly recruited in my own native town and the sons of my old schoolmates and neighbors—some were distant relatives; others were related by marriage, consequently I was very familiar with them, and knew the true inwardness of all they knew concerning what was going on under shoulder-strap rule. I think it was that act that gave Gen. Butler's enemies the opportunity to get him removed, (for

he was soon relieved of his command of New Orleans and never occupied the house.) The trouble with Butler was, he made little or no discrimination between the Rebel and Union elements; he acted on the principle that the men did when they stoned poor Tray; he judged all by those he found in open resistance. As soon as Banks took possession of the city almost his first act was to restore the confiscated house to the Dr.'s family, and this is one clue to my theory that turning them out of doors had something to do with recalling Gen. Butler; and my view of the situation was and is that the turning of that family out was the worst act of Butler's, and the turning of them in was the best act of Banks. The speculations of Gen. Butler, with his brother as figure head, have almost universal human nature to justify them; beside he considered he was speculating off of rebels. The brother bought condemned stores in New York for a trifle and sold them in New Orleans at an immense profit. He had the advantage of all other speculators because no tug could get a permit to bring up another vessel until Butler's had closed out their cargo, and sometimes a vessel lay five and six weeks at the mouth of the river before they were permitted to come up. Gen. Butler's brother died soon after this speculation was broken up. The one million he had made all fell to Ben, and thus he became a millionaire.

I only once came in contact with General Butler, and it is thusly: As I have already stated, a great many of the soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts were the sons of my early friends, and when I discovered them so far away from home I volunteered to be a mother to every one of them and to do my utmost in caring for them when overtaken by sickness or rebel bullets; but I soon found myself in the situation of the old woman who lived in a shoe, and when hard pressed, I evolved a bright idea from my puzzled brain which was to apply, to General Butler for permission to occupy some one of the vacant confiscated houses; this would give me more room for my private hospital, and with the rent thus saved I could do wonders for the comfort of the sick. But alas! My fine castle was doomed to destruction, as was the maid's with her pail of milk.

I stated my petition with as much trepidation as if I stood before the great mogul himself, for the countenance that frowned upon me was far from assuring, and I have always been a slave to an exasperated diffidence. But when a gruff voice exclaimed, "Madam, I can do nothing for you" my diffidence was gone; and O, how I longed to be a Major General just long enough to put Mr. Butler's eyes a little less awry; for I was not only indignant but was mad all over, and I am not sure but that I am a little mad yet.

No city owes so much to one man as New Orleans does to General Butler; he cleaned out their filth so effectively that in a quarter of a century, it has had no serious epidemic, a thing unknown before, and I doubt if there was another man living that would have undertaken the job. I can remember the time that when a person went to New Orleans they were considered as dead but Butler made it healthy down there for Northerners in more ways than one. There is another thing in Butler's praise, no General ever watched over his men with deeper solicitude, and the boys all loved him as a father. In this particular there was an immense difference between him and General Banks. The latter had more selfishness in his little finger than Butler had in his whole body. Had any man but Butler occupied New Orleans at that time there is no estimating what would have been the result. I believe that Butler was the only man in the right place; without his executive ability and his bull dog propensities tempered with justice, no man could have succeeded in bringing order out of such chaos, of bringing safety and quiet out of so much danger and excitement, or so much cleanliness and health from so much filth and chronic malaria.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The theatrical season opens in Indianapolis next week. It will "open" here a short time later.

The statement that Mrs. Seguire Wallace will open the season here with her company is a mistake. She is not even billed for this place.

A. R. Brattin does not know whether he will lease Hannehan's Opera House for next year or not. His present lease runs out November 1.

THE TROUBLES OF LABOR.

Eight Thousand Miners Striking in Ohio—Other Difficulties.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The strike of coal-miners in the Hocking valley has extended to mines on Sunday creek and the Buckingham region along the Ohio Central railroad. All the 8,000 miners of this region are now out. Those along the Hocking railroad have been out for over two months, and were largely sustained by men who were working along the Ohio Central. The latest trouble was caused by the use by the Ohio Central of Hocking Valley cars. The operators are paying 70 cents per ton for mining, and the miners want an agreement to increase the price to 80 after Sept. 1. This the operators will not make, and now have declared war on the union and say they will reduce the price to 50 cents per ton, and propose to introduce foreign labor; they have gone into an agreement that they will not hereafter employ any union man. As resources for help are now cut from those who have been on the strike all the summer, it is expected that violence will be resorted to, and there is much anxiety over the situation. There are about 500 new men, mostly Italians and Swedes, at work by the day, or at 50 cents per ton, who have recently gone into the mines. The objective point of the strikers now is to get them out, and attacks on the mines in operation are expected. There has also been some violence shown the trains.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23.—The miners arrested Friday at Wood's Run camp, 150 in number, were conveyed to the Washington, Pa., jail, where they were fed on tea and coffee. The wives of many of the men asked to be taken to jail with their husbands, claiming that they have nothing at home to eat. President Costello has thrown the entire camp on the hands of the law, compelling Washington county to support them. It will take two weeks or more to arrest all the miners, as the camp is rapidly filling up.

THEY "JUNE DRIVES."

General Combination Against the Michigan Republicans.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Times Detroit special says:

The state Greenback convention has finished its work, Begole is renominated, and the plan of fusion with the Democrats which Gen. Butler suggested has been adopted. It took two days to do it, but when finally accomplished all seemed to be satisfied with their work. The main question was the fusion on the electoral ticket. All of the Greenbackers were willing to unite with the Democrats on nomination of state officers, but whether they should also "back" the Democratic national ticket was another question. Monday night a majority was against it, but Tuesday morning Butler's letter was published, and that turned the tide. His plan of fusion was also met with favor. It is that the Democrats shall choose six electors, the Greenbackers six, and these twelve shall form a fusion ticket. Then each party shall nominate a separate elector for the thirteenth place, and as the one gets more votes than the other in proportion shall Cleveland or Butler get more of the electoral votes, if the fusion ticket carries.

A telegram from Grand Rapids says: The Democratic state convention was held here Wednesday. A harmonious plan of action was agreed on with the Greenback convention at Detroit to give the Democrats, on the state ticket, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor, and member of the state board of education, the Greenbackers getting the governor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of the state land office. The Democratic nominations were as follows: Lieutenant governor, Matthew Maynard; secretary of state, William H. Shakespeare; state treasurer, James Blair; auditor, Col. George Sanford.

Six of the Arctic Dead Eaten, the Remainder Intact.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The secretary of the navy and the secretary of war have been in consultation at the navy yard, Brooklyn, with Commander Schley, concerning the Greely relief expedition. From them the following statement, relative to the recent reports of the treatment of the bodies of the dead of the Greely party, is derived:

From the revelations made by exposing some of the bodies, inferences have been drawn that incisions had been made in all the bodies, and that portions of the flesh had been used either for food or for fuel for catching shrimps. The following authentic extract from Commander Schley's report, now being prepared for the secretary of the navy, shows a portion of the remains to have been so treated, but that those of Lieut. Lockwood, Sergt. Israel, Sergt. Linn, Private Schneider, Sergt. Cross, and Equimatz Christian were absolutely whole and untouched. The following is the extract:

In preparing the bodies of the dead for transportation in sleds to St. Johns, it was found that the bodies of six of them (Lieut. Lockwood, Sergt. Israel, Private Whistler, Private Henry, Private Ellis, and Sergt. Ralston) had been cut and flesh parts removed to a greater or less extent. All the other bodies were intact.

Sent Them Back Their Flag.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 22.—At the reunion of the Fifth Georgia regiment representatives of nine companies from different parts of the state were in attendance. The regiment served throughout the war, engaging in battles from Virginia to South Carolina. The address of welcome was delivered by Congressman Thomas Hardeman. The feature of the meeting was the restoration of the battle flag captured at the battle of Coosahatchie in 1864 by the Fifty-sixth New York regiment. It was presented by L. C. Young, of that regiment, and was followed by a touching scene. The veterans stood when it was received and many shed tears.

Forty Thousand Persons Assembled.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Saturday evening was the time fixed for a Republican welcome to Gen. John A. Logan, and although grand preparations had been made for the event, those in charge of it were more than satisfied at the result of the labor. It was probably the greatest political demonstration ever held in this city, so far. The multitude which gathered at the lake front numbers, as estimated by various persons, from 25,000 to 40,000 people, and 75,000 men were in line in the procession, so a good judge, who was, however, an enthusiastic Republican, declared. At all events the whole affair was immense enough to satisfy the most exacting and sanguine.

The Nile Rising.

CAIRO, Aug. 23.—The Nile is beginning to rise slowly and it is now hoped that the plan of the English expedition to Khartoum can be carried out. Orders have been received to supply the expedition with stores sufficient to last six months.

Heavy Austrian Failure.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—R. Wehrlich, a sugar merchant of this city, has failed with liabilities of \$4,000,000. He has asked his creditors for an extension of time of one year.

A PRIMA DONNA'S HUSBAND.

An Old Impresario's Conclusions Concerning That Personage.

[Philadelphia Times.]

It is generally stipulated in a prima donna's contract with her manager that her name shall appear upon all posters and announcements in type of a certain size. If, through some neglect on the part of the bill writer or the intelligent compositor, her illustrious name should appear in type a size smaller, the first person to discover it after the bills have been posted up is her husband. He says nothing to the manager, but goes straight to the prima donna, inflames her against the wholly innocent and unconscious impresario, and instills into her mind a scheme of vengeance. Night comes, but the prima donna, for whom a crowded house is waiting does not. A quarter of an hour before the time for raising the curtain the manager finds that his prima donna has not arrived and he has no one who is up in the principal role of the opera announced for that night to take her place.

What is to be done? The only thing is for the almost distracted manager to jump into a carriage, seek the prima donna at her hotel and inquire why she has not presented herself at the theatre. Having learned the reason, he must then beg and implore her, almost upon his knees, to save him from impending ruin by not refusing to sing that night. When he is importuned for what the husband thinks a sufficient length of time, the prima donna shows signs of relenting and at length, after the wretched manager has promised to do all sorts of things to atone for the neglect of the bill writer or the intelligent compositor, she consents to sing, the result being that the curtain goes up nearly an hour late.

On nights when his wife does not appear the prima donna's husband pervades the whole theatre. He goes behind the scenes, makes love to the chorus girls, and tries to stir them up to mutiny against the unhappy impresario. He spends his wife's earnings freely, for you know how easy it is to be generous with other people's money, and as a rule nearly incapacitates some male member of the cast. He endeavors to find out if any other lady of the company is using his wife's dressing room, and if such is the case he posts off to tell the prima donna, and the consequence is that there is a repetition on the following night of the incident already described. He pries about the front of the house endeavoring to find out the terms of the contract between the manager of the company and the local manager, and if he finds that they are of such a nature as to enable the former to make any money he forthwith incites the prima donna to demand such an increase of salary as will absorb the full amount of profit. He carries tales to and about the manager and all the members of the company, setting them all by the ears and keeping everybody in hot water.

Besides the above named methods there are countless other ways in which he contrives to make the manager's life a curse and to cause him to wish every day that he had never been born. One season as manager of an opera company, headed by a prima donna with a good, live husband, is enough to turn the largest and finest brain that ever throbbled and place its owner in an asylum for the insane. I have often thought what a blessing it would be if we could have enacted a code of social laws by which we could fine the scandal-monger, imprison for life the anonymous letter-writer and hang the prima donna's husband.

The Canals of Amsterdam.

[Times's Magazine.]

The canals are an unmitigated nuisance. They may be all very well in the winter, if the frost be hard enough to freeze them, but as soon as the weather begins to grow warm they give out an odor like that which the Scriptures tell us is emitted by the deeds of the wicked. They cut the city in all directions, and are of course only to be crossed at regular intervals by the aid of bridges, so that the pedestrian wanting to get from one side of the street to the other is liable to be sent 200 yards out of his way before he can do so. At night, in a dark street, they are to be approached warily, for a false step or a stumble against the stone pillars to which the boats and barges are moored would be apt to send one head foremost into the water. But the quaint craft that ply their sluggish waters have a character and interest of their own, and the mingling of town life with the life of the river is curious enough in the streets where the canals are found.

Finest Drive in the World.

[Chicago Journal.]

The Paseo de la Reforma, in the city of Mexico, is pronounced by many travelers to be the most beautiful drive in the world. Beginning in the main plaza in the center of the city, and going westward to the castle of Chapultepec, the distance is about a mile. At intervals are six circles, each 400 feet in diameter. A magnificent column in marble and bronze is in place, the great explorer standing on the summit of the lofty pedestal, and sitting at the four angles are the Spanish fathers to whom Mexico considers herself indebted for her present civilization. A forthcoming work is a figure of Guatimozin, the last Indian emperor of Mexico, to cost \$100,000. There will also be an arch of liberty, costing \$250,000, which is intended to be as durable as the mountains looking down upon it.

A Blessed Consolation.

[The Current.]

No thinking man, however radical in his views, can deeply regret the fact that the cities count for nothing in comparison with the political bulk of the rural districts. When a man falls into a four-story cauldron of soap, all that can afterward be found of him are the iron frames of the buttons of his clothes. So the whole ferment of envy, anarchy and pothouse politics could be emptied out of every city of the Union into the general sum of national things without even creating a scum on the surface. The country is not going to the dogs it is rather the gambler and the "kicker" who are on their way to the pound. Most wrongs get righted.

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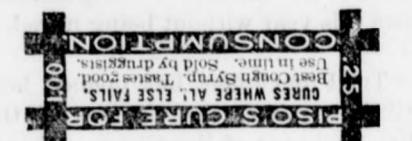
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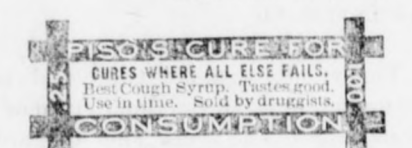


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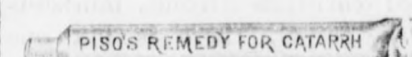
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which has been so long

sought for. For sale at

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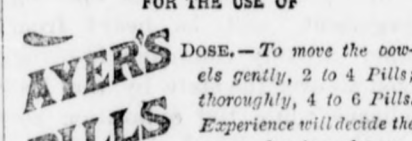


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SOUTH NO. 2		SOUTH NO. 4	
Leave Chicago 7:43 a.m.	Arr. G. C. 12:45 p.m.	Leave Chicago 7:20 p.m.	Arr. G. C. 12:45 a.m.
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A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Indianapolis 4:15	4:40	Benton Harbor 5:45	2:45
Anderson 4:50	5:15	Elkhart 7:15	4:15
Wabash 5:20	5:45	Warsaw 8:25	5:45
Warsaw 5:50	6:15	Wabash 9:45	7:35
Elkhart 6:20	6:45	Anderson 12:30	9:30
Benton Harbor 12:30	7:30	Indianapolis 10:55	2:40

This road connects with the Bee Line & Pan handle at Anderson. NORMAN HECKLEY, General Manager, OWEN RICE, Elkhart, Ind. Gen'l Frt & Ticket Ag't.

GOLD for the working class.

Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable box of sample goods worth more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

Agents

wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, and most valuable book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. Hallett & Co., Portland Maine.

A Prize

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of good things, which will help you to more money by right away than any thing else in this world. All of either sex, successful from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$66 a week at home, \$5.00 outfit free. Pay no

quinty. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at home, send persons of either sex, young or old can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

WANTED.

WAGON SPOKE TIMBER.

To be made of good Tough, Heavy Growth White Oak, free from Sap, Wormholes, Knots, Crooks, and other defects. 60 inches long, 3 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches on heart edge. No objection to spokes that are larger or longer than these specifications. In young timber where the growth in sap is full 3/8 of an inch thick or over, the spokes will be taken with sap, in all others the sap must be taken off.

No sap spokes taken north of timber cut between the 1st of March and the 1st of August. Non-payment to spokes made out of good timber. For Spoke Timber if they are not crooked. Price \$20.00 per thousand. 4747 BROOKWAY & ROCKAWAY, Greencastle, Ind.

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ROOMS No. 9 & 11 E Washington St.

Time Tables.

I & St. L.

NEW STANDARD TIME.

EAST.

N. Y. & Boston Express..	1:32 a. m.
Local Passenger.....	1:50 p. m.
Indianapolis Express.....	8:16 a. m.
Day Express.....	5:01 p. m.

WEST.

N.

THE TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. A. SMITH.

Stevenson's Block, 2d Floor.

THURSDAY, : : AUG. 28, 1884

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Of Maine.FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
Of Illinois.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR—WILLIAM H. CALKINS,
of LaPorte county.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—EUGENE BUNDY,
of Henry county.
SECRETARY OF STATE—ROBERT MITCHELL,
of Gibson county.
AUDITOR OF STATE—BRUCE CARR,
of Orange county.
TREASURER OF STATE—ROGER R. SHIEL,
of Marion county.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL—WILLIAM C. WILSON,
of Tippecanoe county.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, FIFTH DISTRICT
—EDWIN P. HAMMOND,
of Jasper county.
REPORTER SUPREME COURT—WILLIAM M. HOG-
GATT,
of Warrick county.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—
HARNAHUS C. HOBBS,
of Parke county.
5th Congressional District.
For Congressman—MAJOR GEORGE W. GRIFFIN,
Of Morgan County.
Legislative District.
For Joint Senator—JOHN V. HADLEY,
of Hendricks.
For Joint Representative—SILAS A. HAYS,
of Putnam.
13th Judicial District.
For Prosecuting Attorney—WILLIAM P. BLAIR,
of Clay County.
For Representative—JOHN B. CROSS,
For Treasurer—SIMON P. STONER.
For Sheriff—JOHN MURPHY.
For Surveyor—JAMES T. DENNY.
For Coroner—JOHN F. MORRISON.
Commissioner, 2nd District—ALEXANDER BRECK-
ENRIDGE.
Commissioner, 3rd District—LYMAN E. SHAW.

Public Speaking!



Captain David E. Beem will ad-
dress the people in Cloverdale, Sat-
urday evening, August 30, at 7:30
o'clock. All invited.

Jim Wood, the Irish miner, will
speak at City Hall, Greencastle, Sat-
urday evening, Sept. 6, at 7:30 o'clock.
Turn out everybody and hear this
eloquent advocate of Irish interests.

Hon. R. B. F. Pierce, of Craw-
fordsville, will speak at Bainbridge,
Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 7:30 o'clock
p. m. All invited to turn out and
hear a candid and able discussion of
the issues.

The break from Cleveland is
rapidly becoming a stampede.

The fire has opened all along the
line and there will be music in the
land.

SAM GARDNERISM has reigned too
long in Putnam County. Give us a
change.

GENERAL BUTLER sneers at Cleve-
land's letter and finds nothing in it
to answer.

ONLY through the defeat of the
Democratic party is there hope for
a prosperous future in Putnam Coun-
ty. "Turn the rascals out."

The Indianapolis Journal has
again launched a Sunday paper.
It is hoped the new paper will
prove more successful and longer-
lived than its predecessors from
the same office.

UNDER Republican rule the nation-
al debt has been reduced from \$2-
756,000,000 to \$1,450,000,000 and the
annual interest from \$120,000,000,
to less than \$50,000,000, in nineteen
years. It is a record of which nation
and party may well be proud.

SENATOR VOORHEES in his Terre-
Haute keynote, like Gov. Cleveland
in his letter, avoided, strictly, all
mention of the tariff question, and
devoted himself to "sumptuary" agi-
tation and claiming everything in
sight for the Democracy. The un-
willingness of Democratic orators to
discuss the true issues is admis-
sion enough of the weakness of this
cause.

The people of Putnam county will
have an opportunity to resent the in-
sult, and avenge the great fraud, of
the gravel road infamy on the 4th
of November next. There is but one
way now to gain redress—vote
against the party which is responsi-
ble for the perpetration of the mon-
strous steal. Let the uprising be
monumental, the revolution com-
plete. Sweep the county clean!

It is reported that Col. Matson
denies having made the speech
that is attributed to him at the
Bloomington convention. In con-
versation with a Democrat in
Greencastle, who is interested in
manufacturing, it is said the Col-
onel stated that he didn't make
that speech at all, and that he was
in favor of protection and, more-
over, would make protection
speeches over the district; that he
was not in favor of the Morrison
bill, and only voted for it because
the majority of his party did so in
Congress. This will never do.
The record against Mr. Matson is
too strong and damaging for a de-
nial to avail him anything. There
are at least fifty reliable men in
the district who heard the speech,
and whose affidavits could be ob-
tained if necessary. The utter-
ances were taken down by a sten-
ographer as they fell from the Col-
onel's lips, and are preserved in
various prints, and it is futile to
attempt to counteract their dam-
aging effects by denial. We do
not think Mr. Matson will have
the hardihood to attempt talking
protection at his meetings, but let
our friends be prepared to pull the
record on him and substantiate it
if occasion requires.

In New York the great question
yet is "will Cleveland withdraw?"
His friends are deserting him hour-
ly and it seems that the unfortunate
candidate lacks but the courage of his
convictions to step down and out of
the way. The Sun continues its
clamor about his incapacity, and
publishes daily letters from promi-
nent Democrats demanding that he
withdraw or be thrown out! The In-
dependent press, which took him up
as the great exponent of moral re-
form, is pulling away as fast as it
consistently can, and the religious
papers are unanimous in the demand
that he be taken from before the
people. Correspondents dwell upon
the great opportunity Mr. Cleveland
has of making himself an honored
man, and bestowing countless bless-
ings upon his troubled party, by
gracefully getting out of the way,
and everything considered, all seems
to point to the undeniable fact that
the candidate cannot better serve his
party than by leaving it. Our advice
to the Governor would be—stick it
out and go down with the wreck.

EDWARD H. GREEN, of Aurora,
Ind., for years the most prominent
and able Democratic stump speak-
er in Southern Indiana, has desert-
ed the rotten raft and declared for
Republicanism. He writes a
strong letter from which we copy:

"I have made more Democratic speeches in
southern Indiana than any other man now living
in it, with, possibly, the exception of Judge Hol-
man. I made first speech in southern Indiana
in 1854 that was then permitted, owing to the
violence of the times, in opposition to the Know-
nothingism of that period, and I was only seven-
teen years old. With the exception of 1872, I
have uniformly supported the Democracy, but I
now propose to vote for Blaine and Logan, and
do all I can honorably to secure their election."

"I am prompted to this course by purely patri-
otic considerations, and I never saw my duty
more clearly than I do in supporting the Republi-
can nominees. I believe the best interests of
the country will be subserved by the election of
Blaine and Logan, and the prosperity and happi-
ness of our people thereby promoted."

"I shall, during the campaign, labor with
all the energies of my soul and the capabilities
of my mind for a continuance of Republican su-
periority in the control of the government, be-
lieving it to be for the best good of our country
and people, and in the interest of the civiliza-
tion and progress of the age."

One by one they cross the gulf and
leave him to his fate. The New York
Independent, one of the first and most
ardent of the independent support-
ers of Cleveland, has renounced him
on account of his leprous moral rec-
ord. It backs water gracefully as
follows:

"We hence desire to have all our readers
plainly understand, once for all, that whatever
has been said in the editorial columns of the
Independent favorable to the election of Grover
Cleveland was said prior to the recent sickening
disclosures in regard to his private character
which have justly shocked the moral sense of all
pure and right-minded people. The attempt
now to force such a candidate upon the people
would in our opinion disgrace the party which
nominated him, and the whole nation if he
should be elected. We have no hand or voice in
helping on this matter, let the consequences be
what they may, and we will not advise the read-
ers of the Independent to smother their con-
science and disgrace themselves by engaging
directly or indirectly in any such movement.
Governor Cleveland should positively decline
to be a candidate and withdraw immediately
from the canvass and be compelled to do so if
necessary."

It is doubtless well for the Democ-
racy that their candidate did not
venture upon the discussion of the
tariff in his letter. None of their or-
gans or orators seem to care to tackle
it, and it is probably a part of the
plan to ignore the question entirely
so far as practicable. But this will
not do. The workingmen, those who
do a big portion of the voting, will

insist upon knowing where the Democ-
ratic candidates stand upon ques-
tions of such vital interest. The
platform declares for a tariff suffi-
cient only for public purposes, and the
candidates have accepted the race
upon it, therefore, refusing to talk,
they must be considered as favoring
unconditionally the declarations
therein contained, which, if they
mean anything at all, mean free
trade.

The Republican campaign was
opened at Indianapolis on Saturday
evening last by one of the largest
local demonstrations ever held in the
State. Over six thousand work-
men turned out in the procession
which preceded the meeting at the
Park Theater. Senator Harrison ad-
dressed the immense throng which
gathered, and the speech was one of
those for which the Senator is noted.
The demonstration bore a marked
air of spontaneity, the arrange-
ments being inadequate for the ac-
commodation of the large numbers
who desired to participate. People
flock to the banners of Republican-
ism this year without being urged.

The French fleet has opened hos-
tilities against the Chinese by the
bombardment of Foo Chow. The at-
tack is considered by the neutral
world as unjustifiable and morally
unwarranted. The direct cause of
hostilities is China's refusal to pay
80 millions of francs indemnity for
an engagement wherein, according
to established testimony, the French
themselves were the aggressors. In
directly the entire trouble is trace-
able to France's policy of aggr-
dizement and aggression. All the
powers have commercial interests
which are jeopardized by war move-
ments and further complications are
not improbable.

The revolt against Cleveland is
assuming more mastodontic propor-
tions daily. The rank and file are
on a run from the camp, and, demor-
alized and discouraged, the leaders
are letting them run. Every now
and then the contagion catches on to a
leader, and he flops gracefully giving
many good reasons why he deserts
the old ship. It is an easy matter
for a converted Democrat to give suf-
ficient reasons, but the distressing
"Independent" hunt for justification
is like the search for an antidote for
cholera.

REPUBLICANS are disconsolate now that
Conference has adjourned, and no election was held
in Greencastle during its sitting. Had the visit-
ing brethren been allowed to vote, it is believed
the tattooed candidate would have carried the
day.—Putnam Democrat.

To a less brazen and degenerate
party organ this should be a humili-
ating admission. When it is con-
sidered that in three or four hun-
dred christian citizens, ministers
of the gospel, there is but one
Democrat, the commentary to be
deduced certainly is not creditable
to Democracy.

On Monday next, September 1,
Arkansas and Vermont elect State
tickets and on the Monday following
the first great gun in the opening
engagement will be heard from
Maine. A lively campaign is being
waged all over the state by the Re-
publicans while the opposition re-
main discouraged and almost effort-
less. The indications point to one
of the grandest state victories in his-
tory.

Let us have a change—in Putnam
County. The administration
has been, and continues to be,
corrupt. Thousands of dollars are
collected annually for which no re-
turns are visible. The gravel road
infamy cries aloud for a change.
The appropriations and failures to
appropriate by the commissioners
for years back cry aloud for a change.
Give us a change and an investiga-
tion!

It must be remembered that the
scandalous disclosures of Cleve-
land's immorality were made and
circulated by democratic papers,
and the pitiable excuse, that the
attack on Mr. Blaine's family was
but fair return for Republican per-
secution, is no excuse at all.

BORN.

CRUNK—In Greencastle, August 21,
to Preston and Emma Crunk—a
daughter.

Public Sale of Horses.

Peck and Rader will offer at pub-
lic sale, at the farm of Wm. Peck,
South of Greencastle, on Wednesday
September 10, a lot of fine horses.

38-21

Send 25c. and secure THE TIMES
for the campaign.

POLITICS AT HOME.

The Republican outlook is full of
promise and grows brighter as the
days roll by.

Let us have some glee clubs. San-
key sung many a sinner into the
New Jerusalem.

Jim Wood the Irish miner, will ad-
dress the people of Greencastle at
city hall, on Saturday night Sept. 6th.

The charge of the Star-Press that
it is a "one man ticket" is correct in
the sense that it will be elected as
one man.

The managers are so badly rattled
that they have already sent for Voor-
hees. Even Daniel can't save the
old hulk this year.

James T. Denny, who will do the
county surveying after next Novem-
ber, was in town Saturday looking
after the size of his majority.

The Democratic managers will en-
deavor to infuse some life and en-
thusiasm into their cause next Satur-
day night. It is well nigh a hopeless
task.

The appointment of Hon. John S.
Wise, to speak in this city on Satur-
day, Sept. 6th. has been withdrawn.
Other engagements prevent Mr. Wise
from coming.

Capt. Martin's Cloverdale news
paper is about the only one in the
state that has gone to the assistance
of the Sentinel. The Sentinel has
doubtless taken courage.

Captain David E. Beem, of Spen-
cer, will address the people at Clover-
dale on Saturday evening. Let the
people of the township give Capt.
Beem a rousing reception.

The Greencastle Blaine and Logan
Protection Club continues to grow
rapidly. There are now enrolled
near a hundred names and the list is
increased at every meeting.

The Protection Club's city hall
meetings are a whole thorn-tree in
the flesh of the Democracy. The
speeches of our Irish Republicans
make "mighty interesting reading."

Hon. R. B. F. Pierce, of Crawfords-
ville, will speak at Bainbridge on
Wednesday evening, Sept. 3rd, at 7:30
o'clock. Let the citizens of Monroe
turn out and give Mr. Pierce a careful
hearing.

Democratic missionaries to Green-
castle are invited to enlarge upon the
party platforms of the past and show
wherein the Democracy has done
ought for the Irish citizens of Amer-
ica, or stood in any contest for the
welfare of the workingmen.

Dr. Cross, our candidate for repre-
sentative, and Alex. Breckenridge, the
next commissioner for the 2nd dis-
trict, were mixing with the people
here last Saturday. Dr. Cross remain-
ing over to the meeting at night.
Both are getting down to the regula-
tion, hustle and are going in to win.

John R. East will address the
Democracy at the court house next
Saturday. Mr. East is [or was] a
prohibitionist two years ago and as-
such stumped the state against the
Democratic party. Now he is work-
ing with the party which defeated
his cause.

A reporter of the Cloverdale Her-
ald "has interviewed a number of the
leading Irish American citizens of
Greencastle" and finds that just six
"have been caught by the wiles of
the enemy." If that reporter will
"interview" a little further he will
find that not even that many "have
been caught by the wiles of the
enemy," but that several times that
number have of their own free will
eschewed Democracy and enlisted for
Blaine Logan, Protection and the
rest of the ticket. There is no
"catching by wiles" about it. It is a
free and open revolt against the free
trade policy and dishonest profes-
sions of the Democracy. The Her-
ald's statement is a gratis insult to
every Irishman in the county, and it
is hoped that sheet will continue in
its way.

Want a Whack at the Juries.

To the Clerk of Putnam County:
Dear Sir: We, as citizens of
Floyd Township, have often talked
on this subject and asked each other
why it is that the citizens of the east
half of said township have failed to
be chosen as the petit or grand jur-
ors of our county courts. We have
all been unable to answer the ques-
tion, and to remain ignorant any
longer is shameful, and to remain
silent is cowardice; therefore we put
you the question. We cannot help
but notice that whenever there is a
county election on hands we are so
licitated to come out and vote for such
and such a man; and during the time
donations were being asked for De-
Pauw we were all favored with a
Greencastle man, and about twice a
year we are expected to pay our re-
spects to the south west room of the
court house. But not within the last
twenty years has there been a man
from the east end of Floyd Township

NEW STOCK OF

Wall Paper

Artistic Designs.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Mixed Paints, All Colors, Garden and Flower
"Fresh."

DYE STUFF

Lowest Cash Prices.

JONES' DRUG STORE

For Something New

—ALWAYS GO TO—

CUMBACK

New Book, Stationery

and Art Store

A fine stock of all goods in these lines. Any books published in
United States furnished at publisher's price. If I have not got what
want I will get it for you.

Clearance
Sale!

Until September 1st we will offer Great Bargains in

Hosiery, Gloves,
Table Linens, Napkins,
Crashes, Towels,
Ostrich Plumes and Tips,
Lace Curtains, Laces,
Embroideries Edging

These goods will be sold regardless of cost. Avail yourself of
opportunity to secure bargains. JERSEYS—The largest stock
Plain and Braided Jerseys in the city. Prices low.

F. G. Gilmore.

Williamson Block, No. 5 East Washington Street.

CUTLER & SAVIDGE LUMBER CO

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

WHITE PINE LUMBER,

Lathes, Shingles, Pickets, Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Fence Posts.

BRIDGE AND MILL BILLS A SPECIALTY

151 to 161 South East Street, INDIANAPOLIS IND.

SOUTHERN
EXPOSITION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.,

OPENS AUGUST 18th. CLOSES OCTOBER 25th, 1884.

15 ACRES UNDER ONE ROOF.

TWO CONCERTS EACH DAY

By Cappa's and Gilmore's, the most famous bands of the world.

GRANDEST COMPETITIVE MILITARY DRILLS EVER WITNESSED.

LOWEST RAILWAY RATES EVER GIVEN IN THE STATE.

ART BUILDINGS;

CONTAINING THE CHOICEST PICTURES IN AMERICA

Thirty counties of Indiana will make exhibits which will demonstrate the State's
tremendous resources.Great display by United States Government of army and navy relics—con-
tents of Smithsonian Institute—models, coins, etc.

AN IMMENSE LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION

Presenting over \$1,000,000 worth of horses, comprising all the sires that have made Kentucky
famous. The exhibit will surpass in extent the Royal Stock Show in London, and present the
most magnificent Stock exhibit the world has ever witnessed, and a sight that can not be dupli-
cated in the world.

BENNETT H. YOUNG, President.

J. M. WRIGHT, General Manager.

chosen on the petit or grand jury of
our county. We do not propose to be
left out any longer. It cannot be
that we are too ignorant to act in
such a capacity, for we live in the
eastern part of the township and the
people in the east are always consid-
ered smarter than those in the west;
so we have got it on to our brethren
that reside in the latter part. Then
we shall have to attribute our un-
luckiness to the fact that we are un-
known to the honorable Clerk, and to
remedy this we will give him the
names of some who reside in the ex-
treme eastern part of old Floyd. Viz:
Democrats, Jno. W. Willson, Geo.
W. Picket, William Ader, John Har-
ris, Martin Thompson; Republicans,
Jabus Brown, Jacob Millman, John
W. Tigg, William R. Alley and H. T.
Wright. Put our names in the
make-up box and shake up well and
make a strong draw for a man from
the East part of Floyd.

Yours Respectfully,

WADE MILLMAN.

Subscribe for THE TIMES and get a
portrait of Blaine and Logan free.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed at the Record-
er's office during the past week, reported to the
"Times" by Lewis and Corwin, investment
agents and abstractors of titles, Williamson's

Anthony Payton to Nancy Nutgrass land
in Clinton tp. \$1.50
Joseph W. Elmer to William Allen land in
Marion tp. 1.50
David Phillips to Wm. H. Scott land in
Mill Creek tp. 85
Wm. H. Scott to Vanders B. McAnick land
in Mill Creek tp. 60
Stephen C. Wood to William L. Dickerson
land in Jackson tp. 20
I. N. Sherrill to Vermaudes C. Hurst land
in Mill Creek tp. 1.00
Wm. Bridges to F. and C. L. F. and S. A.
pt lot East Greencastle. 1.00
William Bridges to Thomas J. Bassett pt
lot in East Greencastle. 1.00
Thomas Y. Rader to Wesley Rader pt lot in
East Greencastle. 2.00
Jno. H. Miller to Sarah Bagland land in
Clinton tp. 2
Jacob R. Engleton to Livina Farmer lot
in Cloverdale. 2
F. A. Lakin to Nelson A. Curtis land in
Russellville. 1
Jacob R. Engleton to Samuel Turner pt
lot in east Greencastle. 2
Total—
No. Deeds filed 13, Consideration \$ 11.75
No. Mortgages 14, Consideration 9.10

and, finally, the very small amount of oxygen available in the atmosphere (approximately 0.1%) is an extremely poor oxidant for the decomposition of the polymer. Therefore, the decomposition of the polymer must be initiated by a more powerful oxidizing agent, such as a strong oxidant, which is able to initiate the decomposition of the polymer. The decomposition of the polymer is initiated by a strong oxidant, which is able to initiate the decomposition of the polymer. The decomposition of the polymer is initiated by a strong oxidant, which is able to initiate the decomposition of the polymer.

servicemen's institutions and the benevolent societies were the source of important contributions. The 1840s supported them in substantial ways, were characterized by the rise of "Democracy, Liberty," and led to the first great mobilization of the benevolent institutions, as all these were active in helping poor immigrants enter the slave system and the character of the other institutions. In 1850, for example, the general fund was created. In 1856, the first edition of the 20th volume of the *Journal of the American Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Slave* was published, and the general fund was created. In 1856, the first edition of the 20th volume of the *Journal of the American Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Slave* was published, and the general fund was created. In 1856, the first edition of the 20th volume of the *Journal of the American Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Slave* was published, and the general fund was created.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

The average of the Democratic appointments to the presidents of these banks during the years of their re-election amounted to two millions of dollars—3, the school fund. The school report was enough to build the faith of a city, enough to build the Democratic speculation that the Democratic party would govern with economy, and that it would treat the school fund with the interest of a father. The school fund was the only one of the Democratic party that was not a failure. The school fund was the only one of the Democratic party that was not a failure. The school fund was the only one of the Democratic party that was not a failure.

country. At Allen, Mrs. Deming, wife of the agent, and Joseph, Maria, Deming, Swamp-land Commissioners for the Jasper county. He was one of the boys for winning the State and the school an "Governor, William Deming, the wife. These last are all of record. The Norman family, a Deming, who was? largely interested in the "city, business, made an investigation of this tradition. Democratic traditions, and referred to 1861, the year of the Civil War, frequently called "Frank" and "William," by those who have no recollection of any of the Democratic kind, to secure the confidence and of undying Democratic loyalty, was brought to its full spinning point as "democratic contracts" and "slavery" and similar notions.

In 1867, the generations having failed, the Democratic Governor, William, secured the

the whole people, and, refused to join the Legislature together in extra session, to admit appropriations, and refused to borrow money. To keep open the benevolent institutions which Mr. Garrison glories over, with fond but belated admiration. He thought the chance of making party glory and wealth by the ruin of the institutions too good to waste. So he closed them all, left such of the inmates as could get home to go home, and such as could not to go to jail and poor-houses. Most of the inmates went to jail. It was said at the time, though probably not all more so, that the poor women in their own friends. Finding that Democratic friends did not rise up against it, this session, the Governor borrowed money of the sinking fund and opened the asylums in three or four months. He said no appropriations then, and could have borrowed it.

In January 1888 when the school system was moving along steadily and beneficently, largely supported by local taxes assessed by authority of a popular vote, the Democratic Supreme Court took up a case involving the constitutionality of the local tax, and held it unconstitutional, as an invasion of the provision for a "uniform" system of education. The local tax varied in amount in different localities, though assessed under the same law and applied to the same system. On this pretext, the bullheadedness of which the Democracy has somehow felt disinclined to loose of, consequently, the party's court, with the unanimous applause, destroyed the school system and killed every effective school.

but those of Evansville, which were maintained by a special charter, the glory of this act remains to this day. The direct effect lasted only a few years, but the tool that long to improve the city was glorious a present.

WALL PAPER

AT ALLEN'S DRUG STORE

In order to reduce stock we are
offerihg at reduced prices.

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade,

We have received a fine new line of

SUITINGS, OVERCOAT AND PANTALOON P A T T E R N S ,

The nobbiest, newest and best in the market.

Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear,
Handkerchiefs, Socks, Underwear,
Shirts and Suspenders.

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Instance.

Hoadley & McPhetridge,

10 East Wash. St.

Crocker

Largest assortment of crockery in
the County,

And therefore it must please you. It is most important for every one to come and see our stock before buying a dollar's worth of goods. We give the newest goods and best prices. We call your attention to our line of printed (and enameled) dinner and tea sets, China tea sets, both decorated and plain. The only place where you can buy printed goods in open stock, (new shapes) at prices same as others can sell you white Granite at. Large line of English Majolica, such as jugs, comports, are diniers, cuspadores, &c. &c.

Toilet Sets, Hand Painted.

Thin opaque porcelain. Hotel thick porcelain. White and Granite, C. C. and rock and yellow ware. Decorated stand lamps, chandeliers, Brackets li rary and hall lamps.

Table and fancy GLASSWARE, wood and willowware bird cages table and pocket cutlery.

In the above mentioned, and others, too many to name, we can show you a larger line of goods than any house in the County, and in regard to styles and prices cannot be excelled in any City East. We invite thorough inspection of our stock and can insure satisfaction

Very Respectfully A. L. GOODBAR & SON.

Laundry Notice!

B. F HAYS & CO.

Are AGENTS for the

Best LAUNDRY

THE STATE.

Gent's Collars and
than new. Work
dnesday and re-

IS & CO.,
ent Tailors.

plies!

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A. C. FRY.

DENTIST.

South west Corner Square, over
48 ly New York Store.

Moore's Pilules

Are a positive cure for chills and fever, and al
malarial diseases. Tested for 10 years.

Moore's Pilules

Have cured thousands and hundreds of thous
ands of cases, in every form of malaria.

Moore's Pilules

Are the best tonic a man can take, far better
than anything else, and never leave any ba
effect.

Moore's Pilules

Are entirely vegetable, and harmless. War
ranted to be perfectly pure, and to have n
quinine or arsenic, or any injurious substanc

Moore's Pilules

Are sugar-coated, lens-shaped pills, easy t
take—certain in effects, always give sati
faction; low in price, (50 pilules, 50 cents
Sold by druggists, or the proprietor.
29 3 Dr. C. C. MOORE, New York Cit

Ayer's Hair vigor imparts vitality,
gloss, and freshness to the hair, an
restores its original beauty.

NEW STOCK

-OF-

HATS AND SHOES,

-AT-

Christie's Old Stand

We have just received a large inventory of Mens', Women's and Children's Shoes, in the latest styles, made especially for our Spring and Summer trade. You will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. We guarantee our prices to suit all.

J. W. SCOTT,
Successor to P. R. Christie, West Side Public Square.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Events of the week—Our people and other people—Happenings of interest to all.

Charley Keifer is very sick.

Jesse Weik went to Illinois Tuesday.

Ben Nicholson has returned from Kansas.

The Conference next year will be held at Spencer.

Charley Sheridan, of Rushville, is visiting his mother.

J. W. Durham is at Clay City, Ind. looking after his farm.

Miss Belle Jenckes, of Terre Haute, is visiting at J. S. Nutt's.

Mrs. James Bridges, of Fillmore, is visiting at Dr. Hopwood's.

The Trustees of DePauw University meet again September 5.

Miss Nettie Akers of Terre Haute is visiting Miss Laura White.

Mr. Alva Brockway and family have returned from a visit east.

George Chester, of Crawfordsville, visited W. E. Naugle, Saturday.

Judge Thomas is back from Boston and other points in the East.

Rev. Bannum and wife are expected home the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Will Cumback, of Greensburg, is visiting her son Scoby.

U. V. O'Daniel and wife, of Cloverdale, are visiting at Charley Walls.

Mrs. A. J. Burks died Saturday night, after a long and severe illness.

Dr. and Mrs. McDonald, of Quincy, were visiting in the city Saturday.

Arthur Thayer, an old Asbury boy, now at West Point, is here on a leave of absence.

Mrs. Walker, of Missouri, is very sick at the home of her father, Col. A. L. Morrison.

Miss Nellie Truett, of Indianapolis, is visiting here the guest of Miss Kate Hammond.

J. F. Ramser, of Eufala, Ala., is visiting friends here. He graduated from Asbury in '71.

Prof. Baker returned from the East Saturday. He spent the summer at Boston and New York.

Mrs. Robinson and daughter, Miss Emma, of Terre Haute, are visiting at Mrs. M. E. Blacks.

George Bainum is at home from a book agent's expedition through the Southern part of the state.

Dr. Bowman returned from Ocean Grove, N. J., Friday. His family will not return for some time.

S. A. Hays will address the Republicans of the south end on Tuesday next. Turn out everybody.

Mamie, a little child of Mart Pfeiffer, died Sunday last of consumption, produced from an attack of measles.

Miss Anna Martin goes to Oxford, O., this week, to enter upon her duties as instructor in Latin and Greek in the college at that point.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Conference has adjourned and the preachers have received their appointments. I have appointed myself to sell cheap groceries to the citizens of Greencastle and Putnam County. A fine assortment of sugars just received which I offer at rock bottom prices. Some parties who have removed from large cities to this place seem surprised to learn that they can buy groceries from me just as cheap as they did at their old homes, yet such is the fact.

Yours Truly,

J. A. Allison.

John and Tobe Jones are again together in the shop heretofore owned by the latter under the new bank.

The College Avenue Church people will social at the residence of C. W. Talburt on to-morrow evening.

Willday Morrison, of Eldorado, Kansas, is visiting his father, Dr. H. H. Morrison. He is accompanied by his little son.

Willie, the little son of Scoby Cumback, received a badly sprained arm Monday, while the nurse was swinging him.

Clay Lewis is building a new house on the property next to that which he at present occupies on Liberty street.

B. F. Richards and sister, Miss Sophie Richards left last Monday for Cherry Valley, Kansas. His family will join him in a few weeks.

Silas A. Hays will speak at Leutke's hall, South Greencastle, on Tuesday night, Sept. 2nd. Turn out and hear our next Joint Representative.

Charley Sheridan is here visiting his mother. He has been in Nebraska this summer. He teaches school at Rossville, Clin. on county, this winter.

Mrs. Campbell, of Battle Ground, Ind. will move to this city soon and occupy the house on the corner of Locust and Hanna streets, lately occupied by Frank Landes.

Charley Weik has gone to Philadelphia. He will travel for Warner, Rhodes & Co., dispensers of canned goods and fruits. Charley will make will make a good drummer.

Al. J. Beveridge, of Des Moines, Iowa; J. F. Stevenson, of Pendleton, Ind.; D. G. Phillips, of Madison, Ind., and W. J. Beckett, of Aurora, are visiting the Sheridan boys.

"Judge" Thomas arrived home Sunday from a three weeks sojourn at his old stamping ground in Massachusetts. He reports the east suffering from too much rain, and booming for Blaine.

Walter Rose, of Martinsville, is in the city, visiting friends. He will not be in college next year, but goes to Norfolk, Nebraska, to take a position as cashier in a bank. He expects to be in college again a year from now.

Jos. Crow Jr. and sister Miss Hattie have returned from a two months visit in northern Dakota. They report the finest of climate and country in and about Devil's Lake, where they made headquarters, and altogether a most enjoyable summer.

J. H. Mize, the gentlemanly agent for the American Express at this place, has resigned his position, and will go to Larned, Kan., and engage in the lumber business. Ed. York, of Indianapolis, one of the oldest Expressmen on this division, will succeed Mr. Mize.

George M. Payne, formerly on the local staff of THE TIMES is doing editorial work on the Wabash Courier, the paper which distinguished itself and its proprietor—Lee Linn, by making the grand flop some months since. George writes that he is doing well, and is well pleased with his position.

Kimble & Son are rapidly selling out at cost their retail furniture business. Whoever may be their successor will enjoy the benefit of a well established and well known furniture house of 36 years standing. This firm is favorably known among the wholesale manufacturers.

Prof. Longdon returned Friday from the East. He has spent most of the summer in the advanced Latin school at Amherst College, but has also passed considerable time in Boston, New York, and Washington. At Old Point Comfort he ran across Lieutenant Wheeler, formerly instructor in military tactics in Asbury. The Professor says he never experienced a more delightful summer.

James McD. Hays returned from his trip West, Saturday. He was at many points of interest, although gone but a little over two weeks. Perhaps Leadville was the most "classical" spot he visited. His trip cost him nothing except an occasional hotel bill, as James McD. "stands in" with the railroad men. At Denver he saw Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Williamson, the latter having spent the greater part of the summer there visiting her daughter, and they were preparing to start home, and will likely be here next week.

Tell your neighbors and your friends that 25c. will pay for THE TIMES till after the Presidential election. It is THE paper for the Republicans of Putnam county.

Death of Mrs. Russell.

Mrs. Anna Belle Russell, daughter of B. F. and sister to James McD. Hays, of this city, died at her home in Pana, Ill., on Monday last. Her remains were brought to this city and buried, the funeral occurring from the residence of B. F. Hays on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Russell was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, Feb. 3, 1849, and moved with her parents to this city in February 1854. She was married to H. B. Russell, September 13, 1870, and had been living in Pana for the last eight years of her life. She leaves a husband and three children—two boys and a girl.

Supposed Suicide.

A sad case of supposed suicide is reported this week from Floyd township. On Monday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Miss Mary Ann King left her home and about an hour afterwards was found drowned in Clear Creek, a half mile distant from the house. Miss King was about 20 years old, and was raised by and lived with Mr. Robert L. Smith, a well known resident in Floyd township. She was a young lady of unsullied character, and the cause for her rash act can only be conjectured. Coroner Pulse was notified and viewed the remains Tuesday morning. No evidences of rough treatment were traceable, which fact effectually disposes of any suspicion of foul play. All evidence points to the theory of deliberate suicide. The body was found in a hole, about ten feet deep, in the creek, to which place tracks led direct from the house.

South End.

Miss Aggie Gilton is visiting H. A. Mills.

Marion Wood is going to Kansas in September.

Cole Bros. are re-arranging their machinery.

A child of Mart Pfeiffer died Sunday after a long illness.

Mike Ford and Jesse Still went South Sunday Eve.

The phrenologist is manipulating an Irishman's Buggy.

Rev. Mr. Crane preached at Fox Ridge last Saturday night.

Joe Baker's new house south of the pump shop is near completion.

There are a good many dogs on the Ridge. It is strange who has the rest.

Huges and Crawley think they will ship their hogs next week if the market fluctuates right.

Press and Jennings Pierson went Saturday to Hendricks county to see their brother Bob, who is very sick.

R. W. Crawley don't believe in the theory of "when it rains it pours," when it is not I don't need it." His house has a new roof.

Mr. P. J. Bachelder, a brother of S. R. Lawshee, was called here from Chicago one day last week on account of the serious illness of his child.

J. L. Hinkle is digging a well on Fox Ridge. A few more of the citizens should follow his steps that way, and there would be more water and not so much wind. There is an over plus of the latter.

Sloke is a splendid coon dog. He treed a coon, stayed by it till he starved it to death. For his master went afterwards and cut the tree down and behold! when the tree fell a dead coon rolled out and the fight was not so great as anticipated.

TOWNSHIP SETTLEMENTS.

The following summary shows the settlements made by the Trustees with the County Board, and the condition of the School funds in the towns and township, of Putnam County:

JACKSON.

Wm. R. Chastain, Trustee.

RECEIPTS.

Special School Fund.....\$213 06

Tuition.....912 62

EXPENDED.

Special School Fund.....210 90

Tuition.....912 62

RUSSELL.

F. B. Gardner, Trustee.

RECEIPTS.

Special School Fund.....507 43

Tuition.....1,493 21

EXPENDED.

Special School Fund.....364 18

Tuition.....1,493 21

CLINTON.

John Houck, Trustee.

RECEIPTS.

Special School Fund.....89 37

Tuition.....3031 81

EXPENDED.

Special School Fund.....601 55

Tuition.....1979 39

MONROE.

J. H. Singleton, Trustee.

RECEIPTS.

Special School Fund.....594 66

Tuition.....1632 87

EXPENDED.

Special School Fund.....285 71

Tuition.....66 00

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

W. L. Job, Trustee.

RECEIPTS.

Special School Fund.....306 07

Tuition.....956 92

EXPENDED.

Special School Fund.....134 49

Tuition.....

MARION TOWNSHIP.

T. J. Ruark, Trustee.

RECEIPTS.

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THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Measures on Foot to Head Off the Cattle Men.

Who Seem Disposed to appropriate All That's Left—Great Number of Fraudulent Entries Discov-ered—Some Specimen Grabs.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 25.—Some time since the commissioner of the general land office ordered a survey of certain public lands in Colorado and Nebraska, with the view of bringing suit at the next term of court against cattle companies that have illegally fenced in large tracts of land in those states. The special agent who has been superintending the survey in Colorado in his report to the commissioner, says eight cases have been found against the Prairie Cattle company, composed of Scotchmen. An examination has been made of the tracts containing, respectively, 100 square miles, twenty-five square miles, sixteen square miles, and seventy-five square miles, and the agent is at present examining a tract containing over 100 square miles. All of these are under control of the Prairie Cattle company, and the agent says are illegally fenced in. Officials in the land office say the practice of illegally fencing large tracts of land, and making fraudulent entries, has been greater the past year than ever before. They claim that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 of acres are now illegally fenced, and that several millions of acres are fraudulently entered. Complaints from settlers are being received daily by agents and at the land office here. The settlers say cattlemen are driving them away and taking from them lands which they have settled upon. One of the land-office officials said that if the practice is continued the cattlemen will have entire control of the best public lands in the United States within twenty years.

Relative to fraudulent entries of land, the land agent in New Mexico informs the general land commissioner that of the entries in that territory 90 per cent are fraudulent, and another agent in Dakota, writing upon the same subject, says that 25 per cent of the entries are fraudulent in that territory. A table, completed Saturday, for the forthcoming annual report of the land commission shows the number of fraudulent entries that have been investigated during the past year and approximately the number of illegally fenced acres in various states and territories to be as follows:

Arkansas, 70 fraudulent entries; Dakota, 460; Colorado, 880, and 2,800,000 acres illegally fenced; California, 130; New Mexico, 827, and 1,500,000 acres illegally fenced; Minnesota, 311; Washington territory, 199; Idaho, 92; Nebraska, 170, and 390,000 acres illegally fenced; Montana, 24; Wyoming territory, 21, and 297,000 acres illegally fenced; Alabama, 153; Wisconsin, 107; Florida, 71; Oregon, 83; Kansas, 182, and 600,000 acres illegally fenced; Nevada, 69,000 acres.

Besides cases embraced in the foregoing table there are over 3,000 entries which action has been suspended until an examination can be made by special agents. These entries will average about 150 acres of land each. Acting Commissioner Harrison says that there is no doubt that there are thousands of other fraudulent entries, but that the office can only investigate those which are brought to its attention by settlers and others.

Entire counties are reported as being fenced in Kansas. In Wyoming more than 100 large cattle companies are reported as having fenced in public lands. Some of these companies are reported to be English and others Scotch. Referring to the practice of large companies making fraudulent entries on lands illegally fenced, Maj. MacKenzie, of the land office, says: "These entries are made along streams that run through the land. The cattlemen will employ men to herd their stock and they will give \$50 or \$100 to each one to make an entry for 160 acres. When he has secured his patent, it is understood that he must transfer it to the party who advanced the money. Many of the cattle dealers will not employ men unless they will agree to make the entries. A common fraud in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, and Nevada is practiced by means of the desert land act. That act provides that in selecting 640 acres of desert land 25 cents per acre shall be paid down, and that the persons entering the land shall benighted three years in which to pay the remainder. Instead of taking desert land, the practice is to take the very best land. Parties hold it and get use of it for three years for comparatively nothing and for as much longer as the title is in dispute.

Loss of the Tallapoosa by Collision with a Schooner.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa was run down in Vine-land sound Thursday night by a coal-laden schooner, and sank immediately. The ship was on her way from this city to Newport when the disaster occurred, and had on board some of the personal effects of the secretary and Mrs. Chandler, who were to have remained here at the latter point. The night was clear, and a good many vessels were in the sound. The vessel which struck the Tallapoosa was the schooner James S. Lowell, of Bath, Me., from Baltimore for Portland. She is a large three-masted, and was loaded with 800 tons of coal. The Tallapoosa was struck on the starboard bow and went down within five minutes. Only her mainmast and the top of her smoke-stack were visible above water the morning following. The officers and crew, numbering about 140 persons, were saved from the wreck by the schooner, all being accounted for except five.

Frost in the Eastern States.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 25.—There was quite a frost in the upper part of the state Sunday night, and growing tobacco is said to have been considerably damaged. In this city the ground was quite white at daybreak.

RICHMOND, Conn., Aug. 25.—Frost on Sunday night is reported from Litchfield county, and tobacco raisers are much excited, fearing that a repetition will greatly injure the crops.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 25.—There was a slight frost, Monday night, in the upper part of Fairfield county. It was not heavy enough to damage the tobacco or other crops, but created some alarm among the tobacco growers, as the crop is late this season, and under the most favorable circumstances the harvest could not be completed for some weeks yet.

Opposed to Governor Ireland.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 25.—The northwestern Texas cattlemen's convention met Monday at Sweetwater, for the consideration of routine business. After adjournment a mass-meeting was held to formulate opposition to Governor Ireland and the platform of the Houston convention, the object being to combine all free-grass elements against the regular Democracy. After considerable discussion of a resolution pledging northwestern Texas against Ireland, and for any independent candidate running against him on a free-grass platform, the convention adjourned, subject to the call of the president of the meeting, without reaching a vote.

CLEVELAND---HENDRICKS

The Democratic Nominees Accept the Honors.

Political Methods, the Labor Question, Personal Liberty, the Civil Service and Administration Reform Briefly Discussed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The letter of Governor Grover Cleveland, accepting the nomination for president of the United States tendered him by the Democratic party, is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of president of the United States by the national Democratic convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred, and a solemn sense of the responsibility which, in its acceptance, I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention, and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of president is essentially executive in its nature; the laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the chief executive is bound faithfully to enforce. And when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlived its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessity of the case requires more of the candidate except such nomination than the suggestion of certain well-known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they can not be too often recalled, or too seriously enforced.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a government is not by the people where one party fastens its control upon the country, and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when the majority should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men, or can be determined by the shameful corruption of their suffrages. When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall average truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand.

And of the means to this end, not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the president from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurement of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and more than all, the availability of a party funds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that labor lies in highest truth. Contented labor is an element of national prosperity; ability to work constitutes the capital, and the wage of labor the income of a vast number of our population; and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of all, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet, as a means of protection to our workmen, a discriminatory rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come, or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital; and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the state for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the working-man."

A proper regard for the welfare of the working man being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they, in guarding against any encroaching influences which seek to pervert the beneficent action of our government; and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-indulgent injury. In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be as free as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subject of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus, laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not effective to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with civil citizenship and the public welfare, are unwelcome vexations.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent rests upon its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore, be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the country, the general government should so improve and protect its natural water ways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market. The people pay the wages of the public employees, and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of these entrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable or dishonest work. The interests of the people will be better protected, the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved, public employment will be open to all who can usefully contribute their time to it, the demerit of the place under the government, with the consequent immorality which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who expect to be their first duty, to aid the party to which they owe their place, instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs covers tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests. If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, I will assume the duties of that high

office with a solemn determination to dictate every effort to the country's good, and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who, I believe, will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
To Col. William F. Vilas, chairman, and D. P. Foster and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic national convention.

Hendricks' Letter of Acceptance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—The following is a copy of ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks' letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the vice presidency:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication notifying me of my nomination by the Democratic convention at Chicago as a candidate for the office of vice president of the United States. May I repeat what I said on another occasion, that "it is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention." The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is, also, from a deep sense of public duty that I now accept the nomination, and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen. I have examined with care the declaration of principles adopted by the convention, a copy of which you submitted to me, and in their sum and substance I heartily endorse and approve the same. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

T. A. HENDRICKS.
To the Hon. William F. Vilas, chairman, Nicholas M. Bell, secretary, and others of the committee of the national Democratic convention.

SHOT AND SHELL

Take the Place of Diplomacy in the Franco-Chinese Trouble.

FOO CHOW, Aug. 25.—The French chief of staff reports the loss of the French at the bombardment Friday at six men. It is believed this estimate is untrue. An English pilot was killed during a scare Saturday night, when the French opened a heavy fire and, it is believed, sunk one of their own torpedo boats. The bombardment was of the most sickening character. The Chinese fleet lately on the Min river, with the exception of two ships, is blotted out. No surrender was allowed the disabled and sinking ships. After their guns were silenced they were shelled for hours.

Admiral Courbet opened fire at 2 p. m., and the Chinese replied almost simultaneously. The dockyard around fired immediately, but with only partial success. The eleven vessels forming the Chinese fleet were mostly light river and coast transports, and were really toys. The French had eight heavily armed ships—viz, the Volta, Duguay, Froubi, Delandine, Aspic, Vipere, Loux, and Villars. The several Chinese gunboats maintained bravely a desultory fire for about a quarter of an hour, when the survivors of their crews leaped overboard. The combat was practically finished in seven minutes. The superior French artillery made the contest, after disabling the Chinese vessels, no fight; it was a massacre. This is the opinion of every spectator. Two eighteen-ton gunboats of the Chinese fleet fought well, one sinking near the English man-of-war Champion, the other, stationed above the junks, made a good stand. The French kept up the fire on the arsenal and neighboring buildings, forts, barracks, and villages until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, although resistance from batteries ceased about 3. Some French and Chinese ships were engaged in close proximity to the English man-of-war Vigent and Champion.

At 6 o'clock Sunday evening three burning gunboats floated down the stream, one carrying French colors. Numerous fire-junks, blazing in a dangerous manner, imperiled the English men-of-war, but were fended off. One English bark was saved by an English man-of-war. French torpedo boats exploded the sterns of Yang Woo transports and the two sinking gunboats. The scenes on the river as the dead and wounded floated by were terrible. The English saved many wounded. Ports lower down not yet attacked. The Times correspondent was the only newspaper representative present. He was on board the Champion.

Made It Too Hot for Them.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch just received from Foo Chow says that the French iron-clads, eight in number, again entered the River Min at 2 o'clock p. m., and attempted to demolish the forts between the mouth of the river and the arsenal. Owing to the fact that ships of heavy draught have to wind through a narrow, difficult channel in entering the river, and the danger of obstructions having been placed in the river during the night, the French fleet proceeded slowly. This gave the Chinese an opportunity of making their fire from their forts most effective, and so well did they handle their guns that the French fleet were compelled to retire in an hour after the first shot was fired.

The Fight to Begin Again.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.—One of the French iron-clads at the attempted expedition upon the Min received such a terrible blow from the enemy's shot that she barely escaped sinking. The attack by the French fleet will begin again at 3 o'clock Tuesday. Night traffic on the Canton river has been prohibited. There is an enormous piling up of stocks at Hong Kong, and the import trade is paralyzed.

The Cincinnati Workhouse.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—A series of grave charges are being brought against the workhouse management in regard to the cruel manner in which prisoners are treated in that institution. The principal charge is that of placing prisoners at work, who, by reason of having been on a diet of bread and water, are physically unfit for labor. Prisoners are often sent there on the verge of delirium tremens, and are immediately placed at tasks that would try the strength of the most robust. The case of Bessie Lang, alias Edwards, who died on Thursday morning in the dungeon, is cited as an example. The unfortunate woman, when captured on Sunday night, was crazy from liquor, and when sent to the workhouse was sick and unable to work. For this she was placed in the dungeon, and there died. The coroner's inquest developed nothing, and the employees kept their own counsel. It also appears that the newspaper writer, James E. Stewart, was treated in the same manner, when a few days ago he was hospitalized having saved his life.

Cleveland Enjoying Himself.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Governor Cleveland is said to be at the Prospect house on Upper Saratoga street. Two days last week he camped out on a remote and unfrequented point and enjoyed some fine fishing. He is in splendid health and spirits. He expects to be back in Albany Friday or Saturday of this week.

The Failure Record.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—There were 208 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 234 in the preceding week, and 179, 182, and 73 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881, respectively.

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Established

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LUXURY

PASSENGER VIA THE

ee Line Route

I. & St. L. and C. C. C. & I. R. Y.

INDIANAPOLIS,

CINCINNATI,

CLEAVLEND

BUFFALO

—AND ALL—

New England, Cities;

Fast Time, Sure Connection.

with Palace sleeping coaches which run

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANCES,

—BETWEEN—

Greencastle

—AND—

New York.

To persons going West or South west on this

are omnibus, and to

WESTERN LAND SEEKERS

These accommodations offered by this line are

unparalleled. Direct connections are made for

all points in

Through Train

Will Leave Greencastle Daily, ex-

cept Sunday, arriving at St.

Louis at 7:30 a. m.

MISSOURI, KANSAS,

ARKANSAS, MEXICO,

TEXAS, COLORADO

CALIFORNIA & NEBRASKA,

AVOIDING TRANSFER & DELAY

This Train will run Promptly

On Time.

NO DELAY! NO DETENTION!

And Passengers will save time and money by

consulting A. P. Harrison, Agent, and Time Ta-

ble Maps, and reliable information with lower

rates for freight and passenger.

A. R. SMITH, (ST. LOUIS.) D. R. MAITIN,

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GREENCASTLE, - - - IND

The Newspaper Revolution

From the Rockford, (Ill.) Register.
"The era of cumbersome blanket sheets seems coming to an end, and the brief little newspapers like the New York Sun and the Chicago Daily News are the prominent journalistic successes of the period. The papers that give enough reading matter to fill a volume in each daily issue are going out of favor with many people who have some employment for their time other than the search through mountains of straw for kernels of news. The smaller sheets, that give the news systematically and simply, and without unnecessary padding, are taking the lead in the great cities."

Forty years ago the chief duty of an editor, in view of his limited facilities, was to gather all the news he could and print it. Intelligence was transmitted slowly. Ocean mails were a long time in transit, and the overthrow of a European dynasty was not known here weeks after its occurrence. Suddenly there was a change. The railroad and the telegraph superseded old methods. The newspaper was literally flooded with news. The death of a whisky-blotted ward politician in San Francisco, the result of a presidential election, the accession of a sovereign, the outbreak of a war, and notice that a shanty had been burned in Texas, all were hurried over the wires into the newspaper offices, and there being no idea of discrimination, all were printed. Thus originated the blanket-sheet. The publisher who could send out the biggest blanket for a nickel was the most enterprising. The biggest paper was the best. It was a period of bigness. But after a time some newspaper men saw the fault. The public wanted the news, and only what was news. Then began the era of discrimination, during which rose journals like the New York Sun and the Chicago Daily News. That the public appreciation of the new departure is best evidenced by the fact of the Sun's having a circulation of 125,000 copies and the Chicago Daily News 120,000 daily. The wonderful and growing popularity of the 2-cent papers has at length brought the cumbersome 5-centers to their senses, and the radical revolution lately inaugurated in New York marks the recognition of the public's demand by the leading dailies of that city. The ponderous, high-priced daily must go. Already the 2-cent banner waves over the New York Herald, World, Times, Sun, and Star, the Boston Herald, Globe, and Journal, the Philadelphia Ledger, Press, and Times, and so on to the end of the chapter.

In the West the Chicago Daily News has been the first to appreciate and meet the situation, and to-day it enjoys the results of its eight years' pioneer work in a daily circulation of 120,000 copies, more than three times the average circulation of any of its western contemporaries. It is hardly necessary to say that such a circulation could not be attained, much less maintained, except by a paper of a high grade of excellence as well as one sold at a popular price. The 2-cent paper must be, and where successful is, as good a newspaper as the best of its high-priced competitors. The Chicago Daily News is a case in point. It represents in the highest degree the progressive enterprise of American journalism. It is a member of the Western Associated Press, and is the only paper in Chicago which possesses a franchise which secures to it both the day and night dispatches of the association.

In addition to this unrivaled news service it has its own exclusive leased wire from its office in Chicago to its branch offices in New York

Arkansaw Politics.

A DISGRACEFUL AND DAMAGING REPUTATION MEASURE—BOURBON INSTINCT WHICH CANNOT GO "CARPET BAGGERS" CHIMNEYS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., AUG. 25 1883.
Editor TIMES: Next Monday will be election day in Arkansas. Besides the county and State officers to be elected there is an important amendment to the State Constitution to be voted on. It is called the "Fishback Amendment" from the name of its author. It was before the people two years ago and received a large majority of the Amendment vote, but on the same plea set up in Indiana a few years ago, namely, that it must receive a majority of all the votes cast at the same election for all and every purpose, it was declared not adopted. This Amendment is an act of repudiation, pure and simple. It forbids the payment of certain educational, railroad and levee bonds. It is also purely a Democratic measure, but to the credit of some of the party, they are opposed to its adoption. The two Democratic papers of Little Rock oppose it and a few other papers in the State. The Republicans will almost unanimously vote against it, but it will in all probability be adopted and a disgrace fixed upon the State.

The issuing of the bonds was done during the reconstruction period, and was a Republican measure for the general improvement of the State. At that time there were scarcely any railroads; levees along the Mississippi, and other rivers were very much needed, and a liberal endowment of the state university called for. All these were provided for and a scheme of refunding and gradual payment adopted. This measure if carried out would have gone far toward lifting poor old "Arkansaw" out of the woods, and especially out of Bourbon ruts. But Arkansas don't want progress if she must have it at the hands of Republicans, and when after the Brooks and Baxter war and the Democrats came into power they repudiated all these measures, opposed the payment of the bonds, and by their action brought about the present repudiating amendment, and by their votes next week will incorporate an act in her organic laws that will be as great a drawback to her progress, and forever a burning disgrace. By a process of refunding and gradual payment this whole matter could have been met, and the debt honestly paid. This would have done much for the progress and honor of the state. It would have encouraged capital and progressive business men to come here, but the amendment will undoubtedly have the opposite effect. So much for the wisdom and honesty of the Arkansas Democracy. They are really and truly Bourbon in instinct and practice, and will never learn anything. They don't want to learn if they have to learn from northern Republicans. It is said that the "Carpet-baggers" from the north were the first to build houses with chimneys on the inside, and the genuine Southern Bourbon, still builds his house, even unto this day, after the old fashion with chimneys on the outside, all because he will not follow the innovation of his northern neighbor. I can't vouch for the truth of this reason given, but I know that many of the modern and fine residences in Little Rock are thus built. And your correspondent knows of no other good reason for this odd architecture. S.

PUTNAMVILLE.

Considerable sickness in our vicinity.

Geo. Raper perambulated our streets last week.

No rain has lately refreshed our growing crops and like the Democratic party they seem in retrograde.

Frank Perry, last week left for parts unknown, is it a wonder when we consider the atmosphere prevailing in our town.

The Joplin picnic financially speaking, was not a success; and in the observer it seemed as if the Democratic plank had secretly found its way into their platform.

Several of our energetic citizens who are wide awake in the sense of a progressive life, left Tuesday for the state of Kansas—"the land of milk and honey." May their efforts be crowned with success. Keep the boys straight Billy.

LENA.

Still dry and dusty.

Dr. J. A. Welch's child is quite sick.

Health good in this locality with but few exceptions.

Miss Ella Stokes has gone to Crawfordsville to attend the Montgomery county institute.

Mr. Joseph Mays and wife, of Boone county, and John Crist and wife, of Indianapolis, were visiting friends here Sunday.

Our Band boys have sent for their uniforms and now we may expect to hear some good playing from them at our public meetings when they get their new suits on.

Dr. Jacks, the great tooth extractor, was in our town last week looking

for more old teeth to add to his tooth monument, which he says he is going to build of old teeth.

B. F. Bruner, our genial hotel proprietor, has placed in position a new bell to call his boarders to their meals. It is quite an improvement over the old way of hunting them up.

Some of our young bloods took a car ride last Sunday to the Baptist Association and we learn they had to walk farther than they rode. We suppose the next time they will walk all the way.

The Democrats organized a Cleveland club here last week and at their next coming together just before they started to Carbon to hear Hon. John E. Lamb, they clubbed one poor fellow out of their party because he was a little too much on their platform just then.

MAPLE GROVE.

The corn is needing rain very bad at present.

It is the universal expression now that the Times is the boss paper of the county. It's a stem winder and loaded to the muzzle. It should be in every family.

Mr. Wes Nevins and wife, of Catlin, are visiting relatives here and at New Maysville. Mr. Nevins has just passed through a severe spell of sickness and is out for his health.

Mrs. Abe and Milt Hillis hired a stranger some three weeks ago to sell patent rights for their fence inside the county, furnishing him with a horse and buggy. As he has not been seen or heard from since they now seem to think something serious has happened him, as he was to report each week. Such is life in large cities.

There are five candidates in the field for President. How strange? When Blaine steps off the political train this fall to take charge of the White House he will miss Cleveland, St. John, Butler and Pomroy at the banquet, for they will be beside tracked for repairs. O how sweet, but sweet or still to run for President and not get there.

Give joy or grief, give ease or pain,
Take life or friends away,
But give me Blaine and Logan all again,
For they will get there on election day
And don't you forget it.

BARNARD.

Cyrus Brady buried his child last week.

If any one falls sick, go to the Fort Red Hospital.

J. F. and R. H. Biddle are working for C. H. Wilson.

Our physician H. E. Rogers is the busiest man in town.

J. E. Hill mashed his hand badly at the saw mill last week.

Barnard has a fit subject for Barnum's show. Come and see it.

Z. D. LaFoe started for Southern Ill. Monday to engage in slave making.

How still the "Sentinel keeps of late." You bet. "Blaine can afford it."

Would our druggist make a living if he did not sell whiskey as the principle drug.

Cora and Emma Parker paid their grandmother, Mrs. Barnard, a short visit last week.

What has become of our Sunday School and all of its great workers and strong S. S. advocates?

Milton Hill went home to Crawfordsville last week. Crippled, badly cutting his foot with an ax.

We are going to have a brick church 36x54x16 feet. Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel and push hard.

B. F. Duncan undertook to trim his finger nails on Hill's Edger saw, and as a consequence almost cut off his fingers.

"Rumor says" a wedding is contemplated between one of our young merchants and his fair lady. We all wish him much happiness.

Joe Covert forgets St. Valentine's day is past long ago, and is now sending "sweet morsels" to fair ladies. Look out North Barnard!

Corn is suffering for rain, according to our notion. Farmers want to commence plowing for wheat, but say the ground is too hard and dry.

Let every man who loves his neighbor and country, and who has to labor for his living vote for Blaine and Logan, and his own interest.

Our saw mill is doing boss work. Haul in your logs. You will get your lumber without fail. "Our Hills" are Blaine and Logan men, and Republicans of the first water.

T. J. Williams has rented his property including his store-room to Friend Stevenson, who will take possession September 8. Mr. Williams talks of closing out his stock at cost and auction.

Subscribe for the GreenCastle Times if you want "good and timely counsel" and let us raise our glorious platform to a higher level than before known and to a towering height over Cleveland's foundation.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

Lillie Archer has gone to Kansas to live.

The base ball season opened last Saturday.

Bud Owens is shipping staves to GreenCastle.

Jack Shinn says he is not going West this year.

George Bunton and wife visited Baila Herod's last week.

The farmers are busy bush-whacking and cleaning up pastures.

Bittie Hendricks has returned to her home in Hendricks County.

Polk Huffman went to house keeping last week and the boys gave him a charivari.

Mrs. Pop Wright leaves to-morrow, (Tuesday), for Kansas, to see her two boys.

There is a Sunday social croquet club in the vicinity of Center; they play every Sunday.

Lincoln Todd made a hasty visit to his father and his grandfather, he returned to Illinois.

Bill Runyan has returned from Nebraska where he has bought him a farm, he will move there soon.

NEW MAYSVILLE.

Mrs. Polly Case is reported quite sick.

All quiet in Jackson, peace and harmony prevails. Weather nice.

The Republicans are gaining recruits all the while. The old soldiers that have been voting with the Democrats, are coming back to their father's house saying they never felt at home with the Democrats.

Luther Benson delivered a Temperance lecture last Friday night. We have several white washed Temperance men that are prohibitionists 'til the day of election, then they take the free whisky ticket and vote it straight. The correspondent of the Star Press is one of that kind. We hear of the noted correspondent of the Star Press of Bainbridge, coming over to Jackson and preaching prohibition to some good Republicans, saying he was going to vote the prohibition ticket. We advise our correspondent to get further away from home if he wishes to get any Republican to take stock in his temperance record—its too thin.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The anniversary exercises of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were held at the church Friday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. The opening song was "The Morning Light is Breaking." Rev. W. C. Davison, recently returned from Japan, led in prayer. A voluntary was then sung by the choir, after which Miss Sadie E. Kelly, of Indianapolis, the conference secretary of the society, read her report. Reports of districts show many of them to be in many respects in a better condition than ever before. The too frequent change of officers has greatly hindered district work. Special work has been done in Indianapolis district. Mrs. Waugh and Dist. Sec. having visited all the charges. Mrs. Ruth Carter, secretary of New Albany Dist., has reorganized John St. Auxiliary within this district in good condition. The Bloomington Dist. is the best organized of any in Conference; contributions good. Evansville Dist. reports an increase of interest and zeal.

Rockport Dist. is making no advancement; need district officers to the work; the two auxiliaries doing well.

Vincennes Dist. Regular auxiliaries doing well; the Young Ladies' Auxiliary dead.

Missionary literature and mite boxes are generally circulated over the Conference.

Thank offering of March amounts to \$195 31. Total amount of money contributed throughout the Conference during the year can not be obtained, as July, August and September reports are not in.

At the close of Miss Kelly's report Pearl Hays, of Locust Street Sunday School, gave a declamation entitled "Missionary Music."

Mrs. Thomas Hill, of Chicago, followed with a missionary address showing the wonderful growth of the W. F. M. S. since its organization 15 years ago. In South America, Mexico, Italy, Bulgaria, Japan, China, and India the work is spreading—spreading. Not only those in foreign lands are benefited, but at home as well. The address was excellent in every respect and shows that a wise selection has been made in electing Mrs. Hill Secretary of the North Western Branch.

Furniture at Wholesale Prices.

C. J. Kimble of Kimble & Son wishes to retire from business having been continuously in the furniture trade in this city for 35 years.

To this end will begin to sell at wholesale prices on Aug 1st their entire stock of new and elegant furniture, pictures, mouldings, etc. this will be a rare opportunity to purchasers for low prices.

Remember the place, West Side public square. 33-4t.

For all bilious and miasmatic diseases, Agers Ague Cure is absolutely a certain, safe, and radical cure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, adulterated or phosphated powders. Sold only in can. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

Special Mention.

For good meats Isaac & Kahn
The daisy flour is made by Callender.

Farmers, take your wheat to Callender.

Call for Callender's Roller Process Flour.

Use Callender's Roller Process Flour.

Persons desiring to sell farms and city property should call on Milligan Bros. & Co. 8t

Don't fail to call on the New Firm of Jones & Bower, at their Art Gallery and get the finest Pictures in the City. Bayne's Block. 3637

NEW BOOKS in Langdon's Circulating Library, and conducted on a new plan. Call and learn the particulars, at Langdon's Book Store. 35 2t.

If your lungs are weak, if a cold causes you quick distress, you will breathe easier if you will cough less, you will strengthen the pulmonary organs, you will feel better every way if you will occasionally use Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Ask your druggist for it. 36-37.

HANOVER, O., Feb. 13, 1884.

After having lung fever and pneumonia I had a dreadful cough and could not sleep at night. The doctors told me I had Consumption and would die. I have taken six bottles Piso's Cure and my cough is entirely gone and I am as well as ever.

EMILINE FORD.

A lady, who suffered from weakness peculiar to her sex, in writing to a friend, said: "I tried various kidney medicines, but only found myself growing worse. A friend told me to use Dr. Guy's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Its effect on me was soon indicated by a clear and beautiful complexion, freedom from aches and pains, a complete removal of nervous depression, painless regularity in habits of digestion, and otherwise. I can not praise the remedy too highly as a true friend to suffering womanhood and as a strengthening medicine."

Every one should tell his neighbor that the best remedy for curing coughs and colds, and the only sure cure for consumption, is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is pleasant to take and very soothing and healing in its effect. 39

Send 25c. and secure THE TIMES for the campaign. THE TIMES is conceded by all to be the leading newspaper in Putnam county.

The Indianapolis News



Is the leading newspaper of the state, and the cheapest daily in Indiana. It is independent and fearless. Its complete in all its new features. Its correspondents are first-class. Its telegraphic reports are full and cover all parts of the globe. Its market reports are concise and correct, and are fifteen hours in advance of morning papers. Its summary of State news is unrivaled. Its local reports and sketches are thorough and brilliant. It publishes abstracts of all the Supreme Court decisions. It is the model newspaper. Its circulation is larger than that of any two other dailies in Indiana. It is delivered by carriers in over two hundred towns. Price two cents a copy; ten cents a week. Rates for "Wants," "For Sale," etc., etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Address,

The Indianapolis News

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Immense stock

BOTTOM PRICES!

W. G. BURNETT,

Central Bank Building,
SOUTH SIDE SQUARE.

All the latest styles in Gent's Shoes and the best assorted stock in Ladies' and Misses' Shoes ever brought to GreenCastle. Ladies' Misses and Children's Walking Shoes in all the latest and best styles. Don't fail to call and you will be suited in goods and prices. Everybody cordially invited

George Bicknell.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Farm Machinery Generally, Iron, Steel Horse shoes and nails.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, JAN. 25, 1884.

Has on hand and for sale, the Casidy Sulky Plow, Gilpin Sulky & Plow, and Weir Sulky Plow, also the Oliver Chill Plows, in stock and repairs for same, also repairs for the Weir Sulky Plow. Deere Cultivators on hand, also the Disk Rolling Harrow and a full line of farming implements Cutting boxes, Sugar Kettles, Shovels, Spades and Picks. Agent for the Studebaker Wagon, also agent for the Garr Scott Sawmills & Engines.

Repairing done on short notice. Old buggies repaired and Painted over

Blue grass, Timothy, and Clover Seed for sale.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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Manufactured and put up by J. Crow & Co.

Cash Paid for Country Produce

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of GreenCastle, Putnam County, Indiana, until 7 o'clock p. m. August 11, 1884, for the grading, macadamizing, guttering and making side walks on Walnut Street, in said city, between Locust Street and Bloomington Street. Said improvements are to be made according to the specifications on file in the City Clerk's office.

A bond for the satisfactory completion of the work must accompany each bid.

The Mayor and Common Council reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

WILLIAM DAGGY,
City Civil Engineer.

GreenCastle, Indiana, July 28, 1884.

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THE TIMES till November 15-25